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134

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865. NUMBER 242.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Reported Capture of a Rebel Brigade by Gen. Schofield.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Strong Fort Reduced by Admiral Dahlgren.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., CAPTURED BY OUR FORCES.

Admiral Dahlgren's Flag Ship Blown up by a Torpedo.

HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Interesting Extracts from the Rebel Press.

THE REBEL TREASURY IN A BAD WAY.

The Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

GOLD, 198 5-8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Political and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6.

Col. J. A. Ellison, late Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Chicago.

The amount of national bank currency issued from the Treasury last week was $3,475,330, making the total amount in circulation nearly one hundred millions.

Receipts of internal revenue for the month of February were over $28,700,000. Receipts the first five days of this month have averaged about $900,000 per day.

Funds for the payment of every soldier in the field will be ready before the middle of the present month. The Army of the Potomac has been paid off, and paymasters will leave in a few days to pay Schofield's army. Sherman's troops will be paid as soon as they can be safely reached.

Over fifteen hundred nominations, mostly military, will be sent into the Senate to-morrow and next day.

Ex-Vice President Hamlin positively denies that he is a candidate for any office in the gift of the Administration. He announces his determination to retire to private life.

Secretary McCulloch to-day stated that there would be no further expansion of currency if the necessities of the Government could in any possible way be met without it. He is confident that new loans will bring into the Treasury all the money required.

Hon. [illegible] Barney, of Michigan, formerly of Cincinnati, [illegible]

During the week ending March 4th, seventeen National Banks were authorized with an aggregate capital of [illegible] [illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 5.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 3d says [illegible]

have only small detachments dominating no country and holding only their campaign ground in the trans-Mississippi Department. The army around Richmond and Sherman's moveable columns only remain of all the hosts that once threatened us. These two armies disposed of, victory and independence are ours. The enemy has apparently had many successes, but really he has been narrowing the issue, and putting within reach of us our resources and arms. Concentration has after four years of effort brought victory and independence within reach without hazarding our liberty upon the issue of battle. Grant has been driven to this. Despite his successes he has been compelled to denude his conquests and give up the fruits of his victories and concentrate his armies into two. As to the two armies of Grant, that before Petersburg and that commanded by Sherman, the best and most reliable information in possession of our authorities is that the superiority of numbers is not so great as it has been on many previous occasions when victory crowned our gallant armies. Before the summer solstice shall have passed away the great jubilation that is to take place on to-morrow throughout the United States over the suppressed rebellion will be glaringly ridiculous.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Buck Morris' Character—Great Freshet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 6.

The Military Commission met this afternoon. The witness Patrick Burns, who was on the stand at the last session of the Court, was recalled and in reply to a question by the Judge Advocate, said: Some cartridges were brought to my room by Mr. Gary, but he did not tell me where they made them, though I understood that several Democrats in the city were engaged in making cartridges for the use of the Democratic party.

Hon. Grant Goodrich, of Chicago, was then sworn. In reply to questions by Mr. Hervey, he said, I reside in Chicago, and am an Attorney and Counsellor at law. Have been in practice since 1839. Was Judge of the Superior Court for five years. Have known the accused Buckner S. Morris since 1834 or 1835. About 1850 I was in partnership with him about one year. I understand he is possessed of considerable property. At one time I knew him to be quite wealthy. I believe he is reported to own the house he resided in at the time he was arrested; which house is worth $20,000 or $25,000. I also believe he has an interest in the Masonic Temple on Dearborn street. The general character or reputation of Judge Morris for humanity and kindness has been good. As an orator he is very vehement, extravagant and exaggerative, and uses many cant and slang phrases to express his ideas. In speaking he gets very excited. By reputation I understand him to be opposed to the present Administration. Some people may have distrusted his loyalty on account of the position of his wife, though I don't know that it was believed he would engage in any treasonable undertaking. I am a Republican. Judge Morris belonged to a party who were loud in their protestations of support of the constitution, though I do not know that they were any more faithful to it than those who were quieter. The courts in Chicago, Illinois, have been, since the arrests, in open and unobstructed progress.

Cross examined by the Judge Advocate—When I said that Mr. Morris supported the Constitution I meant as he understood it. He belonged to the radical peace Democratic party who were willing that peace should be restored even with the separation of the States in rebellion. In 1861 he was opposed to the war. He was a supporter of Crittenden and opposed to secession, though since that time, as I understand, the Crittenden compromise party have drifted into the principles of peace on any terms. Some men, especially since the Democratic Convention, have declared that the Judge was a disloyal man. Though hasty in his speeches, I believe he calculates the position he takes, and acts with caution.

By Hervey.—Were not the opinions of Judge Morris as to the war changed after the change in the Administration when it was said the war was continued not for the Union, but for the negro?

Witness.—I think they were changed before that time—before the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Henry F. Tuly was next sworn, and said: I reside in Chicago. Am a Counselor at law, and have been in practice since 1847. Have known Judge Morris since 1843. He is reputed to possess considerable property. I believe the three story brick house he occupies is his; also, an interest in the Masonic Temple, and that he owns a block of frame buildings on the corner of Madison and State streets. His reputation is that of a humane and kind hearted man. I have heard him make political speeches, also speak in Courts. He possesses an exaggerative, blow-hard style of oratory. I am aware Democrats have never heard Morris' loyalty questioned except by a violent political opponent. He acted with the peace Democratic party. I heard him persuade Col. Hamilton's son to join the Federal army.

By Colonel Jackson—Judge Morris was opposed to the Administration in every way, and I believe his sympathies were in favor of the South. He was an extreme partisan and an impulsive man, likely to be led by those who surround him. I should judge him to be worth $150,000 or $200,000, though his property is somewhat encumbered.

Mr. John E. Rice was next sworn. He testified as follows: I reside in Chicago, and am a commissioner of deeds and notary public. Have known Judge Morris for eighteen years. Have known him to be a kind hearted man. He is a rough and violent speaker, but I never considered him an orator. He practiced in Illinois when law was practiced in log cabins, and has retained some of the old style. I considered him hasty and indolent—hasty enough to make rash speeches, and too indolent to consider them. He is a peace man. I belong to the party sworn to preserve the Union in all its integrity, and allow the majority to govern in all time. I considered him [illegible] opposed to the Government without any particular cause, but did not suppose he would do any criminal act until his arrest. Since then my opinions have been disturbed.

The Commission then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Within the last few days the Ohio river at this city has risen to an unprecedented height. It has already reached the second story of houses at the foot of Main and Sycamore streets, and is still rising slowly. Such a freshet is unequaled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extra Session of the Senate—Hon. Hugh McCulloch Appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6.—The Senate met at noon to-day, Vice President Johnson in the chair. The secretary read the journal of Saturday.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was ordered that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Morgan and Guthrie were appointed such committee.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a resolution that mileage and compensation be paid to the gentlemen from Arkansas and Louisiana claiming seats in the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER objected to its introduction at this time. It lies over.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave an account of the proceedings of the two Houses on the clause in the army appropriation bill prohibiting any part of the money from being paid to the Illinois Central R. R. Co., but which was stricken out by the House in order to save the bill. He said that a joint resolution, purporting to have passed both houses, providing that no money be paid to any land grant railroad and providing for the Attorney General to bring a suit to test the legal question involved, was presented to the Senate, but which was not approved by the President.

Mr. CLARK explained that a bill was passed for the relief of Joseph G. Armes, but the Clerk enrolled instead of this the proposition to which the Senator alluded, so his friend Armes lost his bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that the matter ought to be inquired into.

Mr. CLARK said it were better that the President be requested to return the bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought the Senate ought not to act upon the matter, as they were in executive, not legislative session.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was proper to inquire how the signatures of the Vice President and Speaker were obtained. Mr. Clark's suggestion was acquiesced in.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would not ask for a committee until the bill was returned.

Mr. BUCKALEW was satisfied that no blame could be attached to the enrolling clerks. It was extraordinary that no more mistakes occurred, considering the manner in which business is crowded through at the close of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted requesting the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the Senate part of the capitol the sale of spirituous liquors.

The Senate here took a recess.

Mr. MORGAN, when the Senate assembled again, reported that the committee appointed to wait on the President had performed that duty, and that he would send forthwith to the Senate several communications in writing.

The President's private Secretary, Mr. Nicolay, who had been with these gentlemen, then announced that he had been directed by the President to deliver several messages in writing, whereupon the Senate went into Executive Session.

Among the nominations sent in were Hugh McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the following officers for the recently established Court for the State of New York: Charles L. Benedict, Judge; Benjamin D. Silliman, District Attorney; and A. F. Campbell, Marshal. The above nominations were referred to appropriate committees, and will be acted upon to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

EXCITEMENT AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Bold and Numerous Depredations by Burglars—The City Full of Robbers and Thieves—Arrests—Excitement.

DUBUQUE, March 6.—Great excitement exists in this city this morning, owing to a large number of private houses being entered and robbed by burglars, last night. They entered the house of William Bradley, getting $1,100 in money, and many articles of value. They also entered the house of [illegible], taking many valuable articles. They broke into the house of Mr. Hass, of the firm of Dunkerman & Hass, druggists. Mr. Hass hearing them, got up to protect his property. One of the robbers shot him through the [illegible]. The house of Rev. Mr. Taylor and F. E. Bissell, Esq., were also entered, and the house of John Hempson.

Two suspicious characters were arrested this morning and lodged in jail, and others will be arrested. The town is full of thieves and blacklegs, and the people are thoroughly aroused, and will doubtless purge the city of the scoundrels.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Reported Capture of a Rebel Brigade—Sherman Reported Advancing on Fayetteville.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 6th.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Journal of the 3d says: As the train left Wilmington, our Whitworth battery [illegible]

is on the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.

Richmond papers of the 28th of February say the Yankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to Northeast Bridge for the purpose of being exchanged. Many others from Greensboro and Salisbury have passed through here for the same destination. All the federal prisoners in North Carolina are to be exchanged we learn at Northeast Bridge. We presume the exchange will be completed in a few days.

The Raleigh *Confederate* closes an article on Sherman's movements as follows: "But what will be the result of his present expedition, time will only determine, and the people of the whole country await the news which will solve the problem with intense anxiety."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d says: "We have had no official intelligence from the seat of war in the south lately, and for two days not even a rumor.

"The Hon. Roger A. Prior, who has just returned from a Northern prison, was in the city yesterday."

ANOTHER UNION SUCCESS.

A Rebel Fort Captured on the South Carolina Coast, and Georgetown, S. C., Occupied—Loss of Admiral Dahlgren's Flag-Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The transport Massachusetts has arrived, and reports that our naval forces have captured Fort White, a splendid work mounting 17 heavy guns, just below Georgetown, S. C. The sailors and marines landed and took possession of Georgetown. The rebel cavalry charged on them in the street, but they were gallantly repulsed, with the loss of several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was only one man.

Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship, the Harvest Moon, on her way down, was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved, except the ward-room steward.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The New York *Tribune* contains a long article on the exchange question from one of its correspondents recently escaped from rebel prisons. It complains of the great leniency displayed towards the rebel prisoners by our Government, while our own men are dying of starvation, and of the recent release of Prior and his parole in Washington, and mentions numerous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent, while the same class of prisoners are treated by the rebels with the utmost severity. It charges the bad management of this matter upon Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with.

Unsuccessful Trick to Capture Sheridan.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Herald's* Winchester correspondent, of the 3d, says of Sheridan's expedition up the valley a few days ago: "Three Winchester families by the names of Sherrard, Lee and Bunnell, were sent out of our lines on the charge of disloyalty. It is said they conspired together to get up a sociable ball, to which General Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and that during its progress a detachment of Mosby's gang was to seize the General, take him captive, and convey him to Richmond, a la Kelly and Crook. The plan was frustrated, and the ladies are in full communication with those for whom they have exhibited such a warm sympathy."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 3.—The S. S. Pacific has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia bringing $87,000 in gold. The winter weather still lays an embargo on mining operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 4.—The day is being observed with parade, rejoicing, firing of guns and illuminations in every part of the State and Oregon.

The Nevada Legislature passed resolutions in honor of Lincoln's second inauguration which were voted for by the only two Democrats in that body. In this city business is entirely suspended.

The Raid on Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 6.—A meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade for the purpose of adopting measures for the better defense of the city, in view of the anticipated raid by rebels and their sympathizers now concentrating at Halifax. Mayor Grant presided and the meeting was addressed by some of our most influential men. The Mayor stated that he had called upon the Commandant of Fort Ontario and that a sufficient force would be detailed to patrol the streets nightly. A committee was appointed to select and appoint detectives to watch the strangers now in town and such as may arrive until some further action could be taken on the matter. The recent draft has added to the influx of strangers.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 5.—The barque Idaho, from Aspinwall 14th ult., reports that the North Star was in port, and discharging her cargo. The prize steamer Deer also arrived from Beaufort, N. C., and proceeded for Boston. The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* of February 18 has a report that the mission of Gen. Sickles is to procure from the Columbian Government a concession of lands on which to form a settlement of 20,000 negroes emancipated by the great secession war. But the *Chronicle* doubts it, or that one million dollars would be paid for the privilege.

Cavalry Exploit.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 6.—A portion of the 12th New York cavalry and one company of the 1st North Carolina mounted infantry, lately surprised and captured a company of rebel soldiers near Greenville, N. C., and then dashed into the town, destroyed the commissary stores, and captured other prisoners.

Mail from Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 6.—The steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here to-day, had on board the first United States mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

From James River.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Advices from City Point state that our forces are kept watching nightly for Semmes, on the James, while the rebels are kept active watching for deserters from their lines.

The Canadian Confederation.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 6.—The result of the elections in New Brunswick will probably be a postponement of the Confederation scheme for an indefinite period. The Legislative Union of the Canadas will probably go on.

The Castine (Me.) Raid.

BOSTON, Monday, March 6.—The Portland (Me) *Advertiser* states that the mystery of the Castine raid last fall has been solved. The whole affair was carried out by some soldiers of the battery stationed there, three of whom have just been arrested and are now confined at Eastport.

Exchanged Prisoners.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent announces the arrival there of eight hundred exchanged Union prisoners, sick, starved, emaciated and hungry.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Important News Summary—Later from the South and Europe.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, March 6.

Celebration in New York.

To-day the entire city has been attending the celebration in honor of our national victories. The procession consisted of United States officers and soldiers, several regiments of New York State militia, city and State officers and fire companies, and was very grand and made a fine display. The Express Companies and numerous business houses turned out large numbers of highly decorated wagons in honor of the event.

Rebel Prisoners.

Thirty-five rebel prisoners arrived on Saturday from City Point. They reside in Florida and Georgia, and deserted from Lee's army. On the promise of going home, they leave for Savannah to-morrow.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The appointment of the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau is now engaging the attention of public men. Gen. Butler, Judge Byrney and Thomas Webster, are mentioned for the position."

From Wilmington.

The *World's* Wilmington correspondent says: "Prisoners lately received above Wilmington have been reduced to the most horrible condition by cruelty and starvation. Everything is very quiet at Wilmington."

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 6.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says: "Mead appears to remain to a considerable extent master of the situation before Richmond. The rain up to Saturday had been so heavy and continuous for some days as to turn all the roads into sloughs, and put a stop to any very important movement on either side." The same special says: "John Kent, of St. Louis, brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, has just been exchanged, and arrived at headquarters yesterday. He was captured on the Mississippi river a year ago, and was taken to Canton, Mo., and thence to Demopolis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mobile until sent to Gov. Bonham, of S. C., and was then ordered into the hands of the Sheriff in Columbia, and was ten months confined in prison cells. During all this time he was never outside of his prison walls. With one or two exceptions his treatment was courteous, and all was done for his comfort that his jailors could afford on the insufficient supplies permitted by the rebel government. He was robbed of $2,000 at the time of his capture, and afterwards forced to exchange his clothes for a poorer suit."

Rebel Extracts.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d says there has been altogether too much talk, and urges Congress to quit speech-making and go to work or adjourn; and it says: "We don't observe Sherman was anywhere stopped by the oratorical Parrott guns which Gov. Moore and other public speakers let off at his advancing columns. Unless the representatives of the people take the field themselves, and secure a position so closely to the enemy that he can hear what they say, we have no fear that he will put his fingers in his ears and run for his life."

Recruiting.

It has been ascertained from authentic sources that volunteering is progressing vigorously, especially in the West. Wisconsin, with only six districts, has put in more men under the present call, than New York. The bulk of recruits are enlisted for old infantry regiments. New regiments are being formed, and already the following organizations have been forwarded to the field: from Ohio, five regiments; Indiana, four; Illinois, ten. Districts which fail to recruit rapidly are now being drafted, or are about to be drafted for their respective quotas.

Financial.

By the amendment to the national currency act the amount of circulation is to be apportioned to different States and Territories. Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of currency, to-day, issued a circular saying that all persons who contemplate the organization of national banks, other than those whose papers have been filed, or whose applications have been approved, are requested to suspend operations until necessary data can be collected and the required apportionment can be made. State banks contemplating change of organization, can proceed without interruption.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Major Generals of volunteers, Schofield and Oliver O. Howard, to be Brigadier Generals in the regular army, the latter in place of Gen. Thomas, who has been promoted to Major General. Also the following Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army: Col. Paul, Major Wallis, Capt. Pennington and Henry C. Morgan. The brevet promotions to Major Generals of volunteers are Brigadier Generals Jeff. C. Davis, Barge and Brooks.

Brevet Brigadier Generals Perry Baker and Strolbrand are to be full Brigadier Generals. The civil appointments are the following: Horace Bigelow, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Funchal, Madeira; Vital Jarrot, of Indiana, to be Agent at the Upper Platte.

The Diplomatic Corps, to-day, waited on the President, according to custom, to pay their respects to him as the newly sworn-in Chief Magistrate. The interview was pleasant and cordial.

Naval Appropriations.

The Naval Appropriation bill appropriates $24,500,000 for the completion and repair of vessels and for their equipments nearly 6,000,000; for the construction and repair of machinery of vessels in construction, over $11,000,000.

The Rebel Treasury.

The *Whig* declares that the rebel treasury is nearly exhausted, and has issued nearly all the notes permitted by law. The army must be paid, and money must be raised to pay it. The only practicable way to accomplish the object is by getting money enough back. This can be done only by taking advantage of the liberal and patriotic spirit which exists among the people. Contributions in any form will be received: coin, plate, bonds, certificates of indebtedness and currency, but for present purposes currency first, and then bonds are preferable. A committee of collection should immediately be formed in every town and county.

The *Examiner* says: "The hanging of Capt. Beall by Lincoln authority is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends."

The *Sentinel* opposes the movement for a State convention, and says, "the call for a convention in North Carolina and Georgia is the form in which openly disloyal men of those States are making opposition to the Confederacy, and exhibiting their treason. In the name of the people we call upon the House of Delegates to put its own heel on it."

The *Whig* announces the appointment of an agent to collect old muskets, and calls upon the ladies generally to interest themselves in the matter of ransacking every nook and corner in the quest of army equipments, and report results."

From Wilmington.

Information from Wilmington says everything is progressing well in that department. Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command of the 23d army corps and of the city of Wilmington. On the 2d of March he issued orders allowing all citizens to resume their occupations, with proper restrictions relating to contraband trade. One thousand deserters and prisoners were about to be sent North. On Wednesday last $15,000 worth of medical supplies were discovered secreted in Wilmington, several thousand dollars' worth being quinine.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 22d ult., and Queenstown 23d ult., arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. The Cuba arrived at Liverpool and the Virginia arrived at Queenstown on the 21st of February. The Peruvian was off Londonderry on the 23d.

The statement that the French Government had sent any war vessel in pursuit of the rebel ram Stonewall is denied.

The Cuba's news confirming the failure of peace negotiations caused a slight depression in American securities and an improvement in cotton, but this improvement was afterwards lost.

In the House of Lords there was an important debate on the defenses of Canada. Lord Lyndon called attention to the matter, pointed to the hostile feeling of Americans and urged immediate measures for the defense of the Province. Earls DeGay and Ripon admitted the importance of the question, but regretted that any doubt should be expressed on the conciliatory intentions of the American Government. Earl Derby thought the position of the Government was humiliating when the question of peace or war depended on an excited populace with strong prejudice against England. He strongly censured the government for having so long delayed defenses.

Russell regretted discussions. The government declined to make a movement while the Canadians declined to take measures themselves, and as they now show a different position, Government comes forward to assist. In reply to Derby, the Minister said the subject of naval forces for the lakes, owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

The debate caused a depression in funds and a slight fall in consols.

The *Daily News* credited Lyndon and Derby with having raised a most mischievous debate. The *Times* questioned the policy of the defenses.

Field Marshal Lord Combermere is dead.

The British Army and Navy estimates before Parliament both show material reduction in charges.

FRANCE.—The official Yellow Book, laid before the French Legislature, says: "France continues neutral on the American question, and has confined herself to the condition of French subjects in America. She regrets that the demands for reparation for injuries have not been responded to in a manner expected from the Washington Government."

The Queen of Spain agreed to the sale of an immense property, forming the royal patrimony, for the benefit of the Spanish nation.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The Cotton market opened on Monday with partial improvement under the Cuba's news, but subsequently improvement lost. Sales for three days, 14,000 bales. Trade at Manchester on Monday [illegible], but on Tuesday business was very dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour quiet but steady. Wheat firmer, holders demanded an advance, which checked business. Corn without material change.

PROVISIONS—Bigland, Athya & Co. and others, report beef and pork without change. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and [illegible] easier. Tallow very dull and rather lower. Butter unchanged.

ASHES—Small sales of pots at [illegible], and pearls at [illegible].

OILS—Linseed oil unchanged. Petroleum flat at [illegible].

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer.

TALLOW—Dull at [illegible].

LINSEED OIL—[illegible].

LATEST, PER CITY OF BALTIMORE—BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The steamship America arrived on the 21st, and the City of Cork and Damascus on the 22d. The Peruvian's news caused an improvement in Federal securities.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Firmer, but prices unchanged. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Tallow still declining.

MONEY MARKET—Consols, for money, [illegible]; I. C. shares, [illegible]; Erie shares, [illegible].

DEATH OF C. P. BRADLEY.

Cyrus P. Bradley, Esq., formerly Chief of Police of this city, died at a little before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence on the corner of Adams and Throop streets, after a short but painful illness of six days.

Mr. Bradley was about forty-five years old at the time of his death. He has been identified intimately with Chicago ever since the year 1837. In June of that year he came to this city in company with I. L. Milliken, Esq., our present enrolling officer, and his brother, David Bradley. Cyrus was born near Concord, New Hampshire, but came here from Massachusetts. Another brother—A. F. Bradley—was then Assistant Surveyor for this county. Cyrus, then about seventeen years old, remained in this city during the summer, and in the winter attended school in Michigan city. Returning to Chicago he entered the employment of H. Norton & Co., taking charge of the outside department of their business—forwarding. He remained in their employment seven or eight years, during which time he married Miss Hodgson, now his widow. The first time he came before the public was in 1848, as a candidate for the office of Collector for the town of South Chicago; he was elected. In 1849 he was elected Sheriff of Cook county, and about that time was chosen Chief of the Fire Department, of which he had been an active member since 1845. He contributed very largely to the efficiency of our volunteer Fire Department, and was one of the Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at the time of his death. In 1855 he was appointed Captain of Police—chief of the department, as there was then no Superintendent. He held that office one year, being thrown out on the advent of the Dyer administration; he was succeeded by Captain [illegible]. In 1860 the Metropolitan Police bill was passed, and he was appointed Assistant Superintendent under Jacob Rehm. In May, 1861, Rehm resigned, and Mr. Bradley fulfilled the duties of the position till the election of Superintendent Turtle, just previous to the last city election. Mr. Bradley was up to that time [illegible] of the Board of Police. He then opened a detective office in this city, and worked for the Government, being the means of capturing several gangs of counterfeiters. It was in this service that he met his end. Eight days ago he caught cold on the return journey from Springfield in this State, where he had captured a nest of counterfeiters and $20,000 in bad money. He complained of being unwell the next day, went home in the afternoon, and never left his house again.

A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at which appropriate resolutions were passed and orders issued that the Police and Fire Departments should attend the funeral in a body, and honor his memory by wearing the usual badge of mourning. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow. He will be attended to the grave by the members of the Cleveland Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a respected craftsman. That body is expected to-day to make arrangements for the mournful ceremony.

Mr. Bradley was a man of a thousand; shrewd, sagacious, an excellent reader of character, prompt in action, of great moral courage and physical strength, possessed of indomitable perseverance and tireless energy, unyielding in the discharge of his duty, and careless of applause. He never forgot a friend nor an enemy, and he had many of both. The best proof of his ability and worth lies in the fact that he was almost adored by those who worked under him, not one of them expressing any but the highest appreciation of his ability, skill and honesty. It has been said that "no man is a hero to his valet." If this be true then C. P. Bradley was something more than human, for those who knew him most intimately respected and admired him the most highly. Bradley never quailed before a responsibility. If a certain course of action seemed to him necessary he always ordered it, and shouldered the consequences. Hence his subordinates worked for him fearlessly, carrying out his instructions to the letter; they knew well that their chief would protect them to the last dollar he was possessed of.

Mr. Bradley leaves a family of a wife, two sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom is about nineteen years of age. He had acquired a respectable competence, estimated at about fifty thousand dollars. No man in Chicago would be more missed than he; all good men will mourn his removal from among us; only thieves and their allies will jubilate over his departure.

Later.—The funeral services will be held in Bryan Hall to-morrow—Wednesday—at 1 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert Collyer. Companies A and B, and the Dearborn Light Artillery Company, the Fire and Police Department, and the Masonic brethren will attend. The train will leave the Milwaukee depot for Rosehill cemetery at 2½ o'clock. The body will be buried with Masonic rites.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Regular Quarterly Session—The Bounty Question—Payment to Officers.

The Cook County Board of Supervisors met in regular quarterly session at the County Court room, yesterday at 2 o'clock, p. m. There were present the following members:

Supervisors Allen, Angel, Atwater, Brady, Blake, Chandler, Colvin, Cooper, Drandorf, Dunning, Edbrook, Farwell, Fisk, Follansbe, Gibbs, Gormley, Creede, Haines, Hammond, Hopkins, Harms, Johnson, Jameson, Jacobs, Kile, Knickerbocker, Lamparter, Niles, Ohlendorf, Pinney, [illegible], Peck, Rees, Rexford, Russell, Steinmuller, Shackford, Sheils, Sauter, Schaal, Taylor, Reuben; Taylor, E. S., [illegible], Vial, Wicker and Willmarth.

The minutes of the last regular and special sessions were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS OF PETITIONS.

A petition from citizens of the Eighth Ward was presented, setting forth the payment of bounty to six officers by the Ward Recruiting Committee, and asking for an order upon the War Fund Committee to repay the county bounty for such payment by the Ward.

Sup. Drandorf moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Judiciary.

Sup. Blake moved to refer to the County War Fund Committee.

Sup. Gibbs said the War Fund Committee had already decided the question.

Sup. E. S. Taylor moved that the War Fund Committee be directed to pay the county bounty to the officers enlisted as prayed for by the petitioners.

Sup. Hammond thought the County War Fund Committee had made a righteous decision in this matter.

Sup. Haines explained the reasons why the War Fund Committee had decided not to pay the bounty as asked for. He thought the county should make an exception in favor of the Eighth Ward.

Sup. Wicker thought the rule should be uniform, and moved that all men who go to the credit of Cook county, be they officers or privates, receive the county bounty.

Sup. Farwell thought that it would be well to see, before the motion of Sup. Wicker was adopted, how far it would extend. It would require a very large sum of money to pay all the persons who have become officers. He doubted the expediency of such payment.

Sup. Rees could see no reason why officers should not receive a bounty as well as a private, provided they were credited upon the quota of Cook county.

The chairman said that these officers were mustered but not credited.

Sup. Wicker then offered his motion reduced to writing as follows:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be and they are hereby instructed to pay the bounty voted by this Board in February last to all men who have or shall go into the service of the Government, and be credited to the quota of this county on the present call for 300,000 men.

Sup. Hammond moved that the consideration of this resolution be postponed until a company of men could be found which needed officers.

Sup. Knickerbocker moved to lay Sup. Hammond's motion on the table. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 31.

Sup. Creede said the Eighth Ward was the poorest ward of the city, and he said it was entitled to the consideration of the Board.

Sup. Taylor did not see how the Board could go behind the certificate of a mustering officer.

Sup. Chandler said it was not a question whether the officers should be paid or not. They had already been paid. It was simply a question between the Eighth ward and the county.

Sup. Atwater thought the Board were wide of the point at issue in its discussion. He was willing to relieve those who have heretofore paid bounty to officers, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he should oppose the project hereafter.

Sup. Blake said the object of the bounty was to fill the quota of Cook county. If an officer reduced that quota, he should be paid. He favored the resolution offered by Sup. Wicker.

Sup. Wicker said he had learned that other counties were paying bounties to officers, and he thought that Cook county should do the same.

Sup. Haines offered the following as a substitute for the motion of Sup. Hammond:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee shall pay to all sub-districts who have already paid bounties to officers credited on the quota of Cook county, the amount expended up to this date: *Provided*, That in the future no bounties shall be paid to officers.

This was declared out of order, and the motion of Sup. Hammond was voted down, after which the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Sundry petitions were presented for abatement of taxes, which were referred to the Committee on Equalization of taxes.

A petition was presented by the County agent asking for an addition of $300 to his yearly salary. Referred to Committee on Poor House and paupers. Also from the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary asking for an appropriation of $200.

Sup. Gibbs moved to grant the prayer of the petition.

Sup. Rees wanted to let the committees do their work on this as on other matters; he did not believe in departing from the usual order of business.

Sup. Blake spoke in favor of the institution; it was purely charitable in its operation, and was already doing a great deal of good. The request was a very moderate one. Referred to Committee on Poor Houses and paupers with power to act.

Sup. Schackford, from the Committee on City Relations, reported on a reference to them, in regard to a proposed exchange of city and county property, that the city was willing to exchange the City Hospital on Eighteenth street for the Reform School property, on payment to the city of $20,000 as the difference in values, or would exchange, submitting the question of value to a committee of appraisal, or would purchase the Reform School property if the county did not wish to buy the Hospital.

The report was accepted.

Sup. Schackford favored the first proposition.

Sup. Rees said the hospital cost $55,000 to build it, and stood on an acre and a half of ground; it was now in a very fair state of repair. The Reform School property was worth about $25,000 in all.

Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with power to act.

Several bills were presented and referred to their appropriate committees without reading.

Sup. Haines offered a resolution to the effect that the County continue the payment of the $400 bounties to volunteers till the next session of the Board unless the quota be filled before that time. Laid over till ten o'clock this morning.

The Board then adjourned.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Mr. DANIEL HANNAN and Miss SARAH A. HOLMES, all of this city.

☞ Galena papers please copy.

DIED.

Nov 30th, 1864, of wounds received at the Battle of Franklin, [illegible], JOHN ORMAN, Co. K, 72d Regt. Illinois Infantry.

At Norfolk, February 28th, of apoplexy, WILLIAM COLBY, of Chicago, the only surviving son of Osgood Colby, aged [illegible] years, 5 months and 26 days.

At Springfield, Ill., March 2, 1865, MINNIE EVALINE HUDSON, infant daughter of Frederick and the late Laura E. B. Hudson, aged 5 months and 16 days.

In this city, on Saturday evening, March 4th, 1865, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of Peter A. and Mary M. Hawes, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 702 Indiana street, (North Division) this Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., without further notice.

The funeral of Dr. E. W. HADLEY will take place at his late residence, No. 83 Adams street, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER. Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States and Territories. ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Business promptly attended to. Office, 121 Randolph street, near Clark, Chicago. SIMEON W. KING.

MASONIC.—There will be a special communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M., at their hall, No. 80 West Randolph street, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother C. P. Bradley. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited. A. B. CUTLER, W. M.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—Two superior Engines, new, and not surpassed by any machinery of the same power, for sale at less than their value. These Engines have each 18 inch cylinders, and 24 inch stroke, suitable for steamboats, tug or manufacturing purposes. Apply personally or by letter to ROUNDS & JAMES, 46 State-st, Chicago.

500 BBLS. PRIME DRIED APPLES. 200 Bbls. Choice Green Apples, in store and for sale by M. C. CHAMPION & CO., No. 9 South Clark street, Chicago.

THE REASON WHY EVERITT can furnish good pictures at low rates is that his expenses are comparatively light, with the exception of his operator's salary, [illegible]. Cartes de Visite at the old stand, No. 157 Lake street, $1 per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. S. P. BUELL, Operator.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. There will be a stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. A. M. BENNETT, Recorder.

RACE. A Match Race to come off on WEDNESDAY, March 8th, at 2 o'clock, over the Driving Park, for two hundred dollars, a quarter of a mile, between a sorrel Army Horse and the Black Horse known as the Dr. Knott Horse.

NATIONAL WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION. Incorporated and established under authority of law, for the prosecution of all classes of military claims for reasonable compensation, and to establish an efficient medium through which claims may be collected and business transacted at the various departments of the Government. Claims for Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, Commutation of Rations, Pay of Prisoners of War, Horses and Equipments, or other property lost or destroyed, and all classes of War Claims, prosecuted and collected. Apply to JAMES B. WELCH, Agent National War Claim Association, 85 Washington-st, Chicago, Ill.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Stop Thief.—Chas. H. Walker, on the night of the 26th or 27th of February, stole about $400 worth of nitrate of silver and chloride of gold. He is 25 or 26 years of age, lame, and walks with a cane; has one finger off; brown hair, sandy moustache; five feet three or three and a half inches high. [illegible] Any information that will lead to his arrest will be thankfully received. F. W. [illegible], Photographer, Springfield, Ill.

$2,000 TO LOAN, From three to five years at low rate of interest. The amount can be divided, but only good Chicago real estate security will be accepted. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, No. 41 Clark street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ATTENTION. Great Discovery and nearest to perfection that has yet been discovered. [illegible] Address "DAGUERREOTYPIST," Drawer 6479, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY, All members will report at the Armory On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., In uniform, to attend the funeral of C. P. Bradley, Esq. The old members of Batteries A and B, Chicago Light Artillery are earnestly requested to meet at the same time and place and participate with the D. L. A. [illegible] JAS. SMITH, Captain.

75 TONS OF BAR, BAND, SCROLL, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. Also, a full assortment of NAILS. FOR SALE LOW. By H. C. COLGATE, 19 South Clark-st. P. O. Box 2187.

Smoking Meats In any quantity and best style, at a very low rate, [illegible] F. SOLOMON & CO. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

LOCATED ON THE BRANCH OF OJAI, NEAR BUENAVENTURA, IN SANTA BARBARA CO., CALIFORNIA.

In the summer of 1864, Prof. Silliman examined this locality, and in a letter dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara Co., July 1, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations upon the property now owned by the California Petroleum Company, the purchase of which he strongly recommended to his friends in New York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The Ranch is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring, in a right line, in all, near thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate; *but its value is its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil.*"

In a letter written to the Company since his return (Feb. 15, 1865,) he says:

"I am happy to be able to confirm, at this date, what I have said in my published report respecting the extraordinary character and high value of the estate on which your Company is established."

THE CAPITAL STOCK CONSISTS OF 100,000 SHARES, Par Value, ------ $100. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $40 PER SHARE. No Further Assessment. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY. One-Tenth of the Capital Stock has been Reserved for Working Capital.

Preparations for obtaining competent agents, machinery, &c., have been made, and a portion of the latter has been forwarded, so that work on the property will at once begin. Persons desiring further information may communicate with E. C. WILDER, INSURANCE ROOMS, 70 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

THROAT & LUNG DISEASES. Dr. Ayer's NEW MODE OF CURE.

Now is the season of the year when Catarrh becomes Throat Disease and Throat Disease gives place to Bronchitis and Consumption, and death closes the scene. More deaths occur in the Spring and Fall than any other seasons of the year, and in early Spring, especially, pulmonary diseases become more and more deeply seated. It therefore becomes highly important for all who are afflicted to apply at once where they can reasonably expect to find help.

The treatment practiced by Dr. Ayer succeeds even after all other modes of medication have failed. The remedies are conveyed directly to the part diseased, and improvement is felt from the hour of beginning to use them.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Persons who cannot call may write (enclosing ten postage stamps), when a little book upon the subject and a list of questions will be sent by return mail.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR NEW SPRING GOODS! CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, BRADLY'S NEW HOOP SKIRTS. We have the best assortment of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS West of New York, and every lady will find it to her interest to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. I have applications daily for property of every description. STORES, DWELLINGS, Unimproved, Business and Residence Lots, PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION, GARDEN LANDS AND FARMS. Parties having property for sale will please leave description at my office. No charge unless a sale is made. J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 44 Clark street.

TANNERY FOR SALE. A Tannery, in this city, having all the modern improvements, and possessing a high reputation for the quality of its Leather, is now offered for sale, or a two-third interest will be sold, one of the present owners retaining a third. Full particulars given by addressing, with real name, Box 4436.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, On this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Board. JNO. F. BEATTY, Secretary.

SAFES! SAFES! WILDER'S Patent Fire Proof Safes. The best Fire Proof Safe in the world. 86 WASHINGTON STREET, Chicago.

WABASH AVENUE RESIDENCE. A fine Marble Front Residence, on Wabash avenue, for sale. House contains fifteen rooms. Lot is 48 feet front by 175 feet to alley. Price $20,000. Apply to J. F. OLINGER, Real Estate Office, 61 Clark street, Room 8.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—Persons holding Skate Checks at the Washington Park, are requested to present them, and take away their property. The season having closed, the Association no longer holds itself responsible for property left in either coat or skate room. G. G. STREET, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED AT THE RATE OF $200 PER MONTH and all expenses paid. Energetic men and women wanted to sell the most popular and saleable works published. [illegible] Address, with stamp, M. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad.) CHICAGO, March 6th, 1865. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. On and after March 8th, Freight will be received at the new Freight Depot, corner North, Halsted and Carroll streets. Until that time as [illegible] will be received. HENRY J. PAGE, General Freight Agent.

TO CONSUMERS OF LINEN MACHINE THREAD.—We are manufacturing and importing a superior article of Pure Linen Machine Thread, [illegible] GEO. E. CHITTENDEN & ROOT, General Agents, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS! AND A Very Large and Choice Assortment OF SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, We will offer them on and after Monday, Feb. 27th AT A REDUCTION OF 30 to 60 Per Cent. Seventy-Five Dollar Cloaks For Twenty-five Dollars. Fifty Dollar Cloaks For Twenty Dollars. THIRTY DOLLAR CLOAKS For Twelve and Fifteen Dollars. Twenty Dollar Cloaks For Eight and Ten Dollars. Our Entire Stock in this Proportion. WOVE WOOL VALENCIAS Reduced from Six Shillings to Three Shillings. Yard wide all Wool Plaids, Reduced from $1.20 to 50c. Valencias of Every Grade Reduced about 50 per cent. RICH WOOL PLAIDS Reduced from Two Dollars to One Dollar. All Styles Superb Seasonable FRENCH DRESS GOODS Reduced actually to HALF PRICE. 1000 Balmoral Skirts At $2.50, worth $5.00. 1,000 Balmorals At $3.00, worth $6.00. This is a rare chance to secure GREAT BARGAINS! As these goods are all of THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES AND FABRICS. And will positively be offered Without Regard to Cost or Value Till all are sold. We have now in stock and have large daily arrivals of SPRING DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWLS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS And having bought largely at the recent Auction Sales in New York, ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS Are now selling them about Fifty per cent Lower than prices of Thirty Days ago. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake street.

MARCH 6th. By Express and Dispatch Lines we have received and are now opening 100 CASES SEASONABLE DRY GOODS To which we invite the special attention of the Trade. HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, 3, 5 and 7 Lake Street.

BANKING OFFICE OF JAS. BOYD, 38 Clark street.

7-30 LOAN. We keep on hand, for IMMEDIATE delivery, the 7-30 Loan in all denominations and in larger sums which the public may have without waiting for subscriptions, and will allow Bankers and Dealers the usual commission of [illegible] per cent. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 38 CLARK STREET.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, (established in Chicago nine years,) operates successfully for Cross Eyes, Cataracts, &c., and removes all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, within the reach of human skill. Office No. 125 Randolph street, [illegible]

SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT, Wholesale Dealers in Pickled, Dried and Smoked FISH. No. 115 Kinzie street, Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.—The Stockholders of the Equitable Insurance Company of Chicago, are hereby notified that an election for Nine Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, March 7th, from 10 [illegible] o'clock of said day. J. W. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE. We have now stabling for 150 horses, and there is at all times a fine lots of Ohio Mares in our stable, for sale, [illegible] J. McPHERSON & CO.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.—Pension Money will be drawn at the CHICAGO AND SPRINGFIELD AGENCIES Throughout the Northwestern States on and after March 4th. All just claims against the United States prosecuted with dispatch. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 59 Clark street.

OUR NEW MACHINE SILK, manufactured exclusively by our own trade, in all numbers and colors. [illegible] GEO. E. CHITTENDEN & ROOT, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN, THE CELEBRATED DERMATOLOGIST AND HAIR RESTORER, Treats successfully, and can be consulted upon ALL Diseases of the Hair and Scalp. At his new office, No. 1 King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—All letters must have a postage stamp enclosed to insure an answer. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, of Chicago. U. S. Depository and Fiscal Agent. Capital paid in, $500,000. ☞ Office, No. 50 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block. DIRECTORS—Josiah Lombard, Marshall Ayres, Sparrow M. Nickerson, Thomas Lord, David McWilliams, Isaac Taylor, Nelson Ludington, Thomas E. Seymour, C. B. Sawyer, Charles J. Gilbert, Isaac G. Lombard. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Pres't.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. Subscriptions received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. Liberal Commissions allowed Dealers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

HADLEY COMPANY Six-Cord, Soft Finished SPOOL COTTON.
1. Fully equal to the best English thread.
2. Sold at a lower price, and
3. The product of American labor.

J. M. BEEBE & CO., NEW YORK AND BOSTON, GENERAL AGENTS. FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE.

A CARD. Spool Cotton for Machine Sewing. From the fact that a good article of SPOOL COTTON is indispensable to the successful operation of any Sewing Machine, and there being many makers of Spool Sewing Cottons, who do not hesitate to recommend their goods as being especially adapted for Machine Sewing, when a trial is certain to prove the utter worthlessness for the purpose set forth, to the great annoyance of the operator, and injurious to the high repute enjoyed by our Machines, and to obviate further trouble consequent upon the use of inferior Sewing Cotton, the undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those using their Machines, and of machine operators generally, to the very superior quality of CLARK'S ("OUR NEW THREAD") SIX CORD Soft Finished SPOOL COTTON. GEO. A. CLARK, Sole Agent. EVERY NUMBER BEING SIX CORD TO No. 80, purely soft finished, of great elasticity, strong and of uniform strength. Having used and sold the above for several years, we do not hesitate to pronounce it as being unexcelled. For the convenience of their friends using Machines, we would most respectfully suggest to Country Merchants their keeping a full line of this thread. To guard against deception, see the name of GEO. A. CLARK, Sole Agent, is on every spool. It is put up in neat white boxes, containing 10 spools each, and thus can be well and conveniently kept. R. WHEELER, Agent for Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TRY RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS! FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Loyal Draft Association. The Books are still open for the OLD MEMBERS of this Association, and such new ones as desire to join it at the office of the undersigned. Two Hundred Dollars TO BE PAID AT THE TIME OF JOINING. ☞ Mutual protection pledged by all members. Office of Moore and Stearns, No. 40 LaSalle street. F. P. FISHER, Acting Treasurer.

7-30 U. S. NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND FOR Immediate Delivery, BY SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS. M. GREENWOOD & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, suitable for Agricultural Implements and Machinery. ALSO, Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, No. 188 South Clark Street, Chicago.

RUFUS HATCH, STOCK AND GOLD BROKER, 55 Exchange Place, New York. Stocks and Gold bought and sold strictly on Commission. Stocks and Gold carried on the usual terms. Commissions—Buying ⅛ of one per cent. Selling ⅛ of one per cent. REFERENCES: S. STURGES' SONS, C. T. WHEELER, HINCKLEY & HANDY, J. Y. SCAMMON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois, February [illegible], 1865. The holders of Stock of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, are hereby notified that the Annual Election of said Corporation for President, Vice President and Eleven Directors, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Tuesday, March 7th, 1865. Polls open from 2 o'clock to [illegible] o'clock P. M. By order of Directors. JNO. F. BEATTY, Sec'y.

CLEAR LUMBER, FLOORING AND SAWED SHINGLES. For sale by the cargo. JOHN CARSON, Lumber Broker, [illegible] South Water street.

200 ACRES COAL AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE [illegible]

EASTMAN

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

COOK COUNTY WAR SCRIP.

The most important matter that will claim the attention of the Board of Supervisors is the funding of the floating debt of the county. Last fall a million dollars of county war certificates were issued for the payment of local bounties to volunteers and for the support of the families of soldiers. During the past winter war scrip was authorized to be issued to the extent of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, to aid in procuring men to fill the present quota of our county, making a total of two and a half millions of dollars. This scrip draws ten per cent interest, but no time certain is fixed for its payment, and the consequence is, that it is at a discount of fifteen to eighteen per cent. Those certificates are bringing but 82 to 85 cents on the dollar, and the Ward Associations are taxed to make good the shave. Two acts of the Legislature confer power on the Board of Supervisors to sell bonds to redeem the scrip. Said bonds may be issued for any length of time in the discretion of the Board, to draw any rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent; and the Board is authorized to fix the minimum at which they may be sold.

The following plan has many advocates, and seems to be fair and satisfactory:

First, Fix the minimum at ninety-five cents, as the lowest price to be taken for the bonds.

Second, Make them coupon bonds to run for twenty years.

Third, Establish the rate of interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually in New York.

Fourth, Provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal and levy adequate taxation for the prompt and certain payment of the interest, as it falls due.

Fifth, Propose by resolution and advertisement to receive the scrip, with interest added, in payment of bonds at the minimum rate agreed upon—say ninety-five per cent.

Sixth, Prepare a statement of the aggregate property and resources of Cook county, exhibiting, also, the amount of the previous funded debt of the county. The gold value of the property, real and personal, of this county must considerably exceed one hundred and fifty millions. The interest on two and a half millions of bonds at seven per cent amounts to $175,000 per annum, or a little more than one mill on the dollar of actual valuation, or four mills on the present assessment, which we all know represents but an inconsiderable fraction of the actual worth of the property of the county.

Some propose to establish the minimum price of the bonds at 97 per cent. But this is perhaps a shade too high in the face of the Government 7-30 bonds which are now absorbing three millions per day of the spare capital of the country. Others suggest 87 per cent as the minimum; but this is too low. A seven per cent twenty year coupon bond, interest payable in New York semi-annually, fortified by a sinking fund and adequate taxation, we believe will bring at least 95 cents on the dollar. Indeed such bonds ought to command a small premium, and would certainly be worth par, if their character were properly made known among capitalists in New England. But taking all the circumstances as they exist, we think the Board would not be justified in offering such bonds at a less figure than we have named. If the Board takes the action here suggested, we are confident that scrip will at once advance in value. The present shameful shave of 18 per cent will cease. We believe that many of our citizens holding this scrip, would willingly convert it into bonds for permanent investment, and that a large part—perhaps most of the bonds would be thus taken and held by our own citizens. The residue, we cannot doubt, will find a ready market in the Eastern States, when the high character of the security and the superabundant resources of the county are made known.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

We publish herewith an article from the Elgin *Gazette* on the proceedings of the Illinois Legislature. The observations of our Elgin contemporary furnish a text for some remarks of our own additional to those which we have heretofore had occasion to make on this theme. The *Gazette* is instinctively correct in pointing to the Chicago horse railway bill as the overshadowing measure of the session, and the one for which no decent explanation or apology has been offered by any member who voted for it. It constitutes the great mystery which confounds thinking men in all parts of the State. The fact that no person has yet offered a decent excuse for voting for it necessarily leads to grave suspicions, for on one side is seen a mountain of objections to the bill, and on the other is seen nothing but a moneyed corporation. We have heretofore published the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill. That the just may not suffer, by inadvertence, with the unjust in the course of our remarks, we publish the list again:

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

SENATORS—18.

Addams, of Stephenson.	*Mason*, of Knox.
Allen, of Kane.	Mack, of Kankakee.
Bushnell, of LaSalle.	*McConnell*, of Morgan.
Cohrs, of Tazewell.	Peters, of Vermillion.
Eastman, of Cook.	Richards, of Whiteside.
Green, of Alexander.	*Schofield*, of Hancock.
Hunter, of Edgar.	*Vandeveer*, of Christian.
Lansing, of McHenry.	Wescott, of Clay.
Lindsay, of Peoria.	*Worcester*, of Jersey.

REPRESENTATIVES—55.

Barnsback, of Madison.	*Middlesworth*, of Shelby.
Barrett, of Montgomery.	*Miller*, of Logan.
Bond, of Piatt.	*Miller*, of Richland.
Bryant, of Lee.	*Morgan*, of Lawrence.
Burnett, of Hardin.	*Morrill*, of Hancock.
Cook, of Woodford.	*Morse*, of Fulton.
Cooper, of Jasper.	*Murphy*, of Perry.
Curtis, of Scott.	[illegible], of McDonough.
Dana, of Carroll.	*Patton*, of Sangamon.
Decius, of Cumberland.	Payne, of Lake.
Dickinson, of Fayette.	*Perry*, of Greene.
Dolton, of Cook.	Platt, of JoDaviess.
Ford, of Henry.	Randall, of DeKalb.
Goble, of Macoupin.	*Redmond*, of Adams.
Holyoke, of Knox.	[illegible], of Tazewell.
Hopkins, of Grundy.	*Sharon*, of Schuyler.
Huntley, of Cook.	*Shelby*, of Edwards.
Jones, of Fulton.	Simpson, of Henderson.
James, of Monroe.	Smith, of Whiteside.
Johnson, of Kendall.	*Spink*, of Edgar.
Jones, of Douglas.	*Springer*, of Morgan.
Joslyn, of McHenry.	*Stevenson*, of Marion.
Kerley, of Brown.	*Ward*, of Franklin.
Lake, of Kankakee.	*Webb*, of Alexander.
Logan, of Jackson.	*Wike*, of Pike.
Looney, of Johnson.	Wood, of Iroquois.
Mann, of Kane.	*Yeargain*, of Adams.
McIntyre, of Will.	

Republicans, in Roman, 33; Democrats, in *Italic*, 40. Total, 73.

Those who voted in the negative are:

SENATORS—5.

Green, of Marion.	Strain, of Warren.
Metcalf, of Madison.	Ward, of Cook.
Baily, of Randolph.	

REPRESENTATIVES—22.

Brown, of Winnebago.	McCoy, of Peoria.
Childs, of DuPage.	Miller, of LaSalle.
Cook, of Cook.	Miller, of Washington.
Corwin, of LaSalle.	Niles, of St. Clair.
Dunn, of Stark.	Noble, of McLean.
Henderson, of Putnam.	Pinckney, of Ogle.
Hill, of Menard.	Stevenson, of Cook.
Isham, of Cook.	Strevelle, of Livingston.
Jackson, of Cook.	Strong, of Cook.
Lloyd, of Rock Island.	Thomas, of St. Clair.
Martin, of Warren.	Tincher, of Vermillion.

Republicans, in Roman, 25; Democrats, in *Italic*, 2. Total, 27.

The *Gazette* remarks: "At Springfield, and "in the State House it was sufficient to laugh "at the Chicago TRIBUNE, but in this section it does more to mould and direct public opinion than any other, we might almost say that all other agencies. *Hence* "the people are well nigh unanimous in "condemnation of that bill." The *Gazette* is complimentary, but its conclusion is not sound. It is not true that the people are well nigh unanimous in condemnation of that bill *because* the Chicago TRIBUNE has done this or that. The people condemn the bill *because the facts condemn it*. Whatever influence we have in the premises is due to the irresistible power of truth over falsehood, whenever it is presented to the minds of an honest and intelligent people. The case is so plain that no man can be deceived, who has the facts before him. If Governor Oglesby's veto message had been submitted to the people instead of the Legislature it would have been sustained by two hundred thousand majority. Not being a party measure, but one in which the rights of the people were balanced against the interests of a monopoly, and in which the plainest maxims of justice were sought to be violated and defied, every man capable of exercising the attributes of reason, if not peculiarly interested in the bill, would have certainly voted against it.

The Confederate organ in this city, which urged the passage of the bill all the way through, and told the Democrats to override the Governor's veto, is now trying to stigmatise the bill as a Republican measure! Out of *forty-two* Democrats who voted on the question, *forty* voted for the swindle. Out of fifty-eight Republicans who voted on the question, thirty-three voted for it. *Nineteen-twentieths* of the Democrats voted for it, while only three-fifths of the Republicans voted for it. Not being a party measure, the Democrats are entitled to as much greater share of the responsibility than the Republicans, as nineteen-twentieths is greater than three-fifths. And the Confederate organ in this city is entitled to all the responsibility which any newspaper can acquire for advocating a notorious fraud. If the bill was a party measure at all, it was a Democratic party measure, for the Democrats went almost unanimously for it, while a Republican Governor vetoed it and twenty-five Republican members voted against it.

[illegible] Elgin contemporary quotes a paragraph [illegible] the *State Journal* extolling the Legislature [illegible] repealing the black laws, ratifying the [illegible] amendment, etc. In these matters [illegible] Legislature only [illegible]

[illegible] horse railroad bill. The argument of the *State Journal* would merely show that while the Legislature defied public opinion in the most outrageous manner in some things, they omitted to defy it in some other things. With the same propriety might a lawyer defend a client charged with stealing a watch, by proving that he did not steal a sheep.

The Chicago horse railway bill will remain a monument of perpetual reproach to every man who voted to pass it over the Governor's veto. The cause of justice and the rights of the people were on one side—a grasping monopoly on the other. The whole story is told in those few simple words, which everybody can understand. If any member of the Legislature feels aggrieved by the comments which have been passed upon that measure, it is a sufficient answer to say that he has made his own bed and that he must lie in it.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

During the pendency of the amended tax bill before the House of Representatives it was moved to tax State bank notes ten per cent after the 1st of January, 1866. The vote was close but the motion prevailed, and the bill, as amended went to the Senate. On Thursday last while the tax bill was being considered a motion was made to strike out the ten per cent taxation, which the Senate refused to do by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Collamer, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Farwell, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kan.), Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade—21.

The tax bill containing this ten per cent clause has received the President's signature and is therefore a law. We are surprised that it received the vote of neither Trumbull nor Richardson. Their constituents are almost unanimously in favor of the measure.

The enactment of this tax will wipe out the whole brood of stump-tail debt factories from Maine to Minnesota, and give the country a uniform National currency. After January 1st, 1866 no piece of paper money will circulate as money that does not bear the National stamp upon it. The era of heterogeneous banking is drawing to a close. Ten months hence will witness the termination of a system of currency which has been a curse to the nation for sixty years.

The TRIBUNE can afford to exult over this consummation, as it was among the first and most strenuous advocates of the proposition to banish the wild cats, and substitute in lieu thereof, a uniform National currency. It adds another to the list of important measures now in force, which we were among the first to urge upon Congress and the country. The blow struck by this city, banishing State bank currency, and substituting National, was one from which the "cats" never recovered. The TRIBUNE and the Chicago Board of Trade started the ball which, gaining strength as it rolled, finally crushed out the last remnant of illegitimate banking. We regard the establishment of a uniform National currency as one of the compensating benefits growing out of the war, whose value and influence on the future of our country can hardly be over estimated.

TRADE WITH REBELS.

We publish elsewhere the report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, relative to the pernicious effects of Trade with persons resident, and for property located within the enemy's lines. It has been matter of astonishment to us from the first that any pretext should have been regarded as justifying this practical violation by privileged persons, of the blockade, which was declared, and should have been enforced, as to all. It has been a means of feeding and clothing the rebels with one hand while we were fighting them with the other. It has made some of the posts we have captured far more useful to the rebels since they fell into our hands than they were while in theirs. We are glad that Congress has exploded this system of indulgences to rebels, granted without repentance or confession. Our best officers have always been unanimous against it. As the pressure of the cotton speculators to carry on this kind of trade would increase as the rebellion approaches its crisis, and as the effects of the trade itself would daily become more valuable to the rebels and hurtful to us, this "act to perfect the blockade" entitles Congress to the thanks of the loyal people.

The Legislature and the Newspapers.

[From the Elgin Gazette.]

We were surprised to find in the last number of the *Christian Times*, (Chicago) an elaborate critique upon the action of our Legislature, which has just closed its session at Springfield. The editor of that journal is usually so careful, discreet and charitable that we were more surprised at his unqualified condemnation of these State dignitaries. Perhaps this was heightened by the fact that but a few hours previous to reading the criticism we heard General Fuller, the Speaker of the House, say that whatever mistake might have been made, and he thought there were some, yet he could say that the members of the House were a noble band of men, sober, earnest patriots, anxious to do the very best thing for the State and country.

Our Chicago friend thinks public measures were wholly subordinated to private bills; but we ask him to consider the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Illinois State Journal*:

"Seldom if ever before has any similar body been called to act on so many important public measures. The failure of the Legislature of 1863 to perform its duty faithfully, imposed upon that which has just adjourned the weightiest responsibilities. How well it has met these responsibilities, let the election of a loyal United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, the prompt ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the National Constitution, the adoption of a soldiers' voting, and a registry law, the repeal of the odious and barbarous black laws, which have so long polluted our statute books and disgraced the State, the appropriations for the benefit of sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, denied by the Copperhead Legislature of 1863, and other laws, tell. It has become the fashion in certain quarters to assail the Legislature of 1865 with the most vituperative and indiscriminate abuse. Yet, if that Legislature had done nothing more than the acts we have just mentioned, it would have performed enough to render its memory honored and illustrious through all the future. Posterity alone will be able correctly to estimate the results of those acts."

We do not propose to defend all the measures of the body, but when we consider the amount of work to be done in forty days, there should be some charity in the judgment we form. We do not know why the members from this and adjoining counties persisted in passing the horse railroad bill over the veto of the Governor. They have, so far as we know, given no reason to the public. We think they will find it to their advantage to do so. The people expect it, nay, demand it. At Springfield, and in the State House, it was sufficient to laugh at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, but in this section it does more to mould and direct public opinion than any other, we might almost say than all other agencies. Hence the people are well-nigh unanimous in condemnation of that bill. We wait to hear what our members have to say in justification of it.

We only ask that justice be done the men composing the Illinois Legislature. Let the passion of the hour subside, and a sober judgment be formed, taking all the good and all the bad, all the aggravating and all the palliating circumstances into account.

The New National Tax Law.

The following will be found to contain some of the most important features of the tax bill as passed by both houses of Congress on the report of the Conference Committee:

The income tax was as follows: On all incomes exceeding six hundred dollars there shall be levied and collected a tax of five per cent, and on all incomes over five thousand dollars there shall be collected a tax of ten per cent.

The tax on cigars was originally fixed at sixty cents per pound, but, as finally agreed on, a specific tax is fixed at ten dollars per one thousand cigars, without regard to price or quality, instead of so much per pound. On all tobacco manufactured purely from the leaf there is levied a tax of forty cents per pound; on smoking tobacco the tax was fixed at forty cents, and on tobacco manufactured from stems, etc., there is levied a tax of thirty-five cents per pound.

On and after January, 1866, there is levied a tax of ten per cent on all State bank circulation, and from the first of next May savings banks are taxed one-half of one per cent on their deposits.

On petroleum, an original bill, a tax of six cents per gallon was nailed, but the tax was finally fixed at one dollar per barrel of thirty gallons. No drawback is to be allowed whatever when petroleum is exported.

In the 94th section of the old revenue law an increase tax of 20 cents is levied on every article of the schedule named therein. The schedule includes all kinds of manufactures, and the old law with this 20 per cent added will be the new standard of taxation.

The stamp law is so amended as to make every written instrument void without its proper stamp.

The tax of gross receipts on vessels stands, but they are exempt when chargeable with tonnage duties. Freights and passengers from one part of the United States to another and passing through to a foreign country shall pay the same as passing through other parts of the United States.

The following taxes failed to become incorporated in the new law, being lost by a wide disagreement of the two houses, viz: A tax of ⅛ of 1 per cent on sales; the tax on cotton was stricken out, the Senate conferees refusing to concur unless drawbacks were given on the manufactured articles.

Both Houses have agreed to the appointment of Commissioners to sit during the recess, to examine into the subject of taxation.

Gen. Pleasanton and the District of Kansas.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

It is understood that Major General Pleasanton, who arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, where he has been detained for some weeks by severe illness, is to be assigned to the command of the important District of Kansas, which, until the creation of the Military Division of the Missouri, constituted a military department of itself.

The Vermont papers say that the Governor is about to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State for the purpose of acting on the constitutional anti-slavery amendment.

The Connecticut Republicans will hold an [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Letter from W. H. Osborn, Esq., President of the Company.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1865.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

The Honorable Elihu B. Washburne advocated the amendment of the "Army Appropriation Bill" in the House of Representatives, providing that none of the moneys should be paid to companies which had agreed to transport troops and munitions of war, &c. He appeared before the Military Committee of the U. S. Senate, urging the adoption by that committee of his view of the obligations of the Illinois Central Company. The Finance Committee of the Senate reported to strike out the House amendment, and the question was debated thoroughly in the Senate on the 18th inst., Senators Sherman, Wilson, Harlan, Trumbull, and others, taking part. All of them seemed to concur in the equities of the case, and several senators declared that the law itself was clearly as construed by the government since 1861, and in accordance with the original interpretation of it by the company. The vote on Washburne's amendment was thirty in favor of striking it off the Appropriation Bill, against five for retaining it. With this decisive majority in the Senate the bill was returned to the House, and referred to a "committee of conference," consisting of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, J. C. Allen and E. B. Washburne. It appears by the telegraphic report that Mr. Washburne advocated, in committee and in debate on the floor of the House, the restoration of the amendment, and that his report was adopted by the House.

It is important that the citizens of Illinois, living upon the line of our road, should know of these proceedings, as their interests are liable to be seriously affected by the action of Congress. The use of the road by the Government the past two years, has prevented the company from doing justice to the private shippers upon the line. Our rolling stock was insufficient, and we called last year upon the stock-holders for the balance of the money subscribed and due from them, and have expended, during the years 1863-4, $1,399,738 21, for new engines, cars, new side-tracks, machinery and other necessary works of construction. At this moment we require a very large increase of rolling stock, for the company has not the means to perform the extraordinary volume of business required by the Government, in addition to the ordinary traffic of the line. I presume it will be conceded by all loyal and patriotic men, that the army fighting in the field must be supplied at all hazards, and that personal or corporate convenience cannot weigh in this matter. The Company, has hitherto, during the whole war, operated its road under this view.

Our current expenses for several months past have been $10,000 per day. To meet these expenses we have had to advance our freight and passenger tariff, while we were receiving the nominal cost of the work for the Government regularly. If the Government pay to the company is suspended, the case will inevitably be much worse, as our shareholders are not liable to any further assessment, and at this moment I do not perceive any method of meeting our current daily expenses except by increased charges for transportation over the line.

I have to request that you will publish the accompanying copies of correspondence held early in the war, and of the contract made with the Government in August, 1861, in order that the facts of the case may be understood in Illinois, and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. OSBORN, President.

OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 22, 1861.

To Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR:—The Directors of the Illinois Central Railway have reminded the General Superintendent of the duty of this company to keep its road an open highway for the use of the Government of the United States.

In the present emergency the Directors presume that the Government will not be desirous to take any steps to provide itself with means of transportation, and as the Directors are desirous to serve the Government to the best of their ability, they beg to advise you that they have in their control 110 engines and 2,600 freight cars, and about 3,500 men employed; that the regular business of the company shall be set aside at any moment, and every facility which the utmost energy and an earnest desire to sustain the Government can bring to bear, shall be afforded.

The company will keep an account of the service, and leave the adjustment of the compensation for the use of the rolling stock to be arranged in the future.

Please direct that communications, if any are to be sent, shall be addressed to W. R. Arthur, General Superintendent, Chicago, whose duty and pleasure it will be to execute the orders intrusted to him.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. H. OSBORN, President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 1, 1861.

Wm. H. Osborn, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New York:

DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge yours of the 26th ult., and to tender to yourself and the company you represent, the thanks of this department, for your kind and patriotic offer of the facilities of the great railway over whose interest you so nobly preside for the use of the Government. I doubt not that in the progress of the war I shall often have occasion to avail myself of the kind offices of yourself and those associated with you in the management of this great Western thoroughfare.

I have the honor to be very truly, your obedient servant.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 15, 1861.

SIR: Upon consultation with the Quartermaster General it has been decided by this Department that the clause in your charter, section four, gives a clear right to the Government of the United States to the use of your roadway, without compensation, for the transportation of its troops and its property. As a proper compensation for motive power, cars, and all other facilities incident to transportation, two cents per mile will be allowed for passenger travel, subject to a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent as due to Government for charter privileges.

Payment for transportation of freights, stores, munitions of war, and other public property, will be made at such reasonable rates as may be allowed to other railroad companies, subject, however, to the abatement of thirty-three and one-third per cent, as before specified.

The foregoing basis has been arranged with the distinct understanding that transportation shall be furnished by your Company at such times and in such manner as the Government of the United States may require, and that preference shall be given to Government transportation in accordance with the requisitions of this Department and of its officers.

If this proposition is acceptable to your company, notice in writing to that effect will be expected within ten days from this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

W. H. OSBORN, Esq., President Illinois Central Railroad.

That proposition was accepted, in these words:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
NEW YORK, August 17, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 15th, containing the determination of the Government in relation to the use of the railroad of this company.

Under present circumstances, an important part of our line is imperiled; an active co-operation with the Government is indispensable, and I beg to notify you that the proposition of the Government is accepted.

The company will endeavor to forward the troops and property with the utmost promptitude, preference always being given as indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. OSBORN,
President.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, '65.

SIR:—There are no special contracts between this Department and the land-grant railroads.

The rule of the Department in settling the claims of such roads for the transportation of troops and stores is given in the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Wm. H. Osborn, August 15th, 1861.

There has been much difficulty in ascertaining what railroads are land-grant roads. Inquiry addressed to the Attorney General and to the General Land Office having failed to procure the desired information, I addressed letters to the Secretaries of State of the several States, and succeeded in obtaining the information embodied in a letter of instructions from this office to Captain Raymond Burr, Asst. Q. M. Volunteers, dated June 30, 1864, of which I inclose a copy.

The public service clauses in the laws granting land to States to aid in construction of railroads provide, generally, that the railroads shall remain public highways for use of the United States free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

And further, that the mails of the United States shall "be at all times transported under direction "of the Post Office Department at such price as "the Congress may by law direct," or as, in absence of legislation, the Postmaster General may fix. (See Laws of United States, 1850, chapter 61, sections 4 and 6; 1856, chapters 31, 41, 42, 44 and 83; 1857, chapter 99, sections 3 and 5.)

The grants of land made in aid of Canals appear to have been, in some cases, subsequently modified to allow the lands to be used in aid of construction of railroads.

The grant for a canal requires that the canal "shall [illegible] forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through the same." (See 1822, chapter 61, section 1; 1827, chapter 51, section 1.)

The words used are identical in their meaning with those used in the public service clause of the railroad land grants. It appears to me that as the law would not require a canal company or a Turnpike Company, under a clause providing that the canal or turnpike road should be a public highway free of all toll or charge for transportation of property or troops of the United States, to hire and move by horse power over the canal boats or over the turnpike stage coaches and wagons for the transportation of United States troops and property, so the similar conditions of the grants to States in aid of railroads constructed by companies could not be fairly interpreted as intending that these companies should provide and move the railroad engines and cars for the transportation of such public property and troops.

The railroad remains a highway, free for the United States, which, if it finds it economical or necessary, may put its own engines and cars thereon, and transport its troops and property without paying the company for the use of the railroad—just as it may put its own boats upon a canal or wagons upon a turnpike, and move them free of toll in a similar case. I need hardly add that it is not for the interest of the United States to supply its own rolling stock to do its work upon these land-grant railroads, and that it is much more economical to hire the engines, cars, and well-drilled operatives of the company, by paying for the service a certain fixed rate for each man or ton transported by the company.

Upon careful consideration, it was considered that a deduction of one-third from the rates at which other railroads agreed to transport public property and troops would be the equivalent of any toll or charge for the use of the road itself, and would be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law. Upon this basis the work has been done.

As regards the policy of requiring the roads to do this work without any compensation, it is not, perhaps, proper to make suggestions. I hope, however, that Congress will not legislate in such a manner as to compel any of these railroads to abandon their roads and throw them into the hands of the Government.

This Department finds the management of the railroads within recovered rebel territory—which it is obliged to take possession of, and to repair and stock—a very heavy though unavoidable burden.

I inclose a copy of a general resolution of Congress under which settlements have been made with certain land-grant roads in interest, and also copies of the printed instructions of this office relating to the rates to be paid railroads generally.

Hoping I have answered the question of the honorable the Committee of Finance fully and satisfactorily, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Q. M. Gen., Bvt.-Maj. Gen.

[illegible]

TRADE WITH THE REBEL STATES.

Report of the Committee on Commerce on the Deplorable Effects of Commercial Intercourse with the South.

Total Suspension and Abolition of Such Trade.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following report:

"The Committee on Commerce of both houses of Congress, acting as a joint committee, charged with the investigation of the subject of trade with the rebellious States, submit the following report:

"On the 20th day of January last the House of Representatives directed its Committee on Commerce to inquire into the truth of the report that one G. W. Lane, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, had received permission to go to North Carolina and exchange provisions with the rebels for cotton, and report whether there was any authority vested in the Treasury Department to give the right to any one to furnish the rebels with supplies from our lines; and if not, to report such a bill or resolution as would bring the guilty to justice and protect the interests of the Government.

On the 25th day of the said month of January, the House, by another resolution, directed the Committee on Commerce to further enquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the trade with the rebellious States since the breaking out of the rebellion, whether by permit from the Treasury Department, or otherwise. The committee were thus armed with authority for the fullest investigation of the whole subject of trade with the rebellious States. On the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the House passed a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate on the following day, providing that the Committee on Commerce on the part of the Senate be joined to the Committee on Commerce on the part of the House, in the investigations in which said committee on the part of the House were then engaged under the resolutions of the House of January twentieth and twenty-fifth, in regard to trade with States in rebellion.

The investigation of the subjects committed to the committee has opened up so broad a field of inquiry, and has required the taking of such a mass of testimony, as to render it impossible, with all the diligence they have been able to exercise, to conclude the investigation and have the evidence written out and the full report, on the matters involved, prepared at a sufficiently early day to secure such action on the subject as Congress may deem proper to take before the expiration of its present term. They ask leave, therefore, to submit this as a preliminary and partial report, containing the conclusions arrived at by them from the investigation they have thus far been able to make.

It is the judgment of your Committee that the trade which has been carried on with the insurrectionary States since the breaking out of the rebellion, apparently under the sanction of law, has been of no real benefit to our government; but, on the other hand, has inflicted very great injury upon the public service. It has induced a spirit of speculation and plunder among the people, who have entered into a disgraceful scramble for wealth during a time of war, waged to save the life of the nation, and has fed that greed of gain which must wound the public morals. It has tended to the demoralization and corruption of the army and navy by the exhibition of the vast rewards which have accrued from this trade and from the temptation and bribery with which they have been constantly assailed. It is believed to have led to the prolongation of the war, and to have cost the country thousands of lives and millions upon millions of treasure.

The object of the existing laws has been almost entirely evaded. The testimony before the committee discloses the shameless and treasonable character of the trade which has been carried on within the rebel lines with rebel agents, and for the use of rebel armies. The amount of supplies necessary for the support of rebel armies which, under the cover of this trade, has been sent through the rebel lines at New Orleans, Memphis, Norfolk, and other places, almost surpasses belief. Negotiations have been entered into, and correspondence carried on, by citizens of the United States with rebel agents to deliver for the rebel Government provisions and other necessary articles to sustain the rebel armies, in return for cotton.

Your committee have had no opportunity to examine, to any considerable extent, into what has been done under the regulations of the Treasury Department since the passage of the act of July 2, 1864, except so far as relates to contracts entered into by Hanson A. Risley, an agent authorized to purchase the products of insurrectionary States at Norfolk, Va., but who has been located in Washington. By a statement sent from the Treasury Department to the Senate it appears that this agent, from November 4, 1864, to January 24, 1865, made contracts with sixty-one persons to purchase over 900,000 bales of cotton. How many bales of cotton have been contracted for or purchased by agents at New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Beaufort, Port Royal and Pensacola, has not yet been ascertained; but probably not less than 2,000,000 of bales.

The action of this agent at Washington seems to have been characterized by much irregularity and carelessness, though nothing has appeared to challenge the official integrity of Mr. Risley. There seems to have been no system governing the making of these contracts, and no uniformity in the requirements necessary to obtain them. Some parties made affidavits that they owned and controlled products in insurrectionary States; others made application in writing; others made verbal application; and no particular kind of proof seems to have been required that the parties were loyal and responsible men, acting honestly and in good faith.

Persons holding office under the government of the United States appear as contractors. Contracts, certificates, and Presidential orders have been materially altered and changed. It is in proof that orders of the President have been altered without his knowledge or consent.

Immense contracts have been made with particular individuals, in the propriety of some of which, at least, the committee are not able to concur. They have failed to become satisfied with contracts made with several parties, and particularly with that made with Samuel Noble, for the enormous amount of 250,000 bales of cotton, it appearing that this Mr. Noble was recently from the rebel States, and that no sufficient evidence was required or received of his loyalty, honesty, and good faith, or that he either "owned or controlled" this very large number of bales of cotton. And it may be here stated, that, in the judgment of the committee, it was never contemplated by the existing laws, or by the regulations under them, that such vast contracts were to be given out to such a small and peculiar class of persons, and in the manner which has been allowed. In many other cases besides that of Noble there was the same want of evidence in regard to the ownership and control of cotton, and it is apparent that in most instances these contracts were made with parties who neither owned nor controlled products in insurrectionary States, but who obtained the contracts, certificates and executive orders for the purpose of speculation. Nor were your committee satisfied in relation to the contract with Wilson, Gibson & Co., for one hundred thousand bales of cotton. It is in evidence before them, that for the purpose of part payment of this amount of cotton the parties have some time since shipped from the city of New York two vessel-loads of supplies, and among such supplies a large amount of articles necessary to the support of armies. Meats, to the value of thirty-four thousand dollars, formed a part of these cargoes.

Your committee cannot, in this preliminary and partial report, extend their comments upon the nature, character and effect of this trade. They believe the natural result of it will be to prolong the struggle in which we are engaged, by furnishing to the rebels articles which are indispensable to them in keeping up their armies. The closing of their ports, through which they have been enabled, heretofore, to receive supplies from abroad, must make the pressure for this particular trade vastly greater than ever before.

If it be not the policy of the Government to carry on trade with the people with whom it is at war, to feed an army and fight it at the same time, or to keep up a trade for the benefit of individuals, in too many instances corrupt, unprincipled and disloyal, it will change the existing provisions of law. The judgment to which your committee have arrived is sustained by the opinion of all the military men which have come within their knowledge. Your committee know the opinions of Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Sherman upon this subject. Major General Canby, who has been in command at New Orleans, and who has had the largest opportunities for observation, states, in a communication to the Secretary of War, that if this trade be carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, its inevitable result, in his judgment, would be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel army east and west of the Mississippi, equivalent to an addition of fifty thousand men, and would stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at least ten thousand men within our own lines; that cotton speculators in the Mississippi valley have a prospective, and hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions in the enemy's country are followed with the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands; hence, it is to their interest to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement. He states, further, that he has never sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and that nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated.

He also states that he has in his possession papers in relation to contracts made with English houses in Mobile for the exportation of two hundred thousand bales by the way of New Orleans, and that the conditions of the sale require the payments to be made in supplies, in gold, or in foreign exchange, and that the net profits of these transactions were estimated at ten millions of dollars.

He further states that the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi river have been mainly supplied for the last twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on on that river, and that the city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel armies, and to the purchase an equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, as well as to maintain the credit of the rebel government in Europe than any port in the country, with the single exception of Wilmington.

Gen. Canby says that he makes these statements in order to convey to the Secretary of War his own opinion of our actual condition, of the embarrassment under which all military operations must be conducted, and to express the hope that if the future operations of the troops in his command should fail to meet the just expectations of the Secretary, the circumstances should be considered by which their usefulness and efficiency were impaired.

He does not doubt that many persons engaged in the purchase of the products of insurrectionary districts are loyal and honorable men, but he does "know that many of the intermediary agents employed are rebels or unprincipled men, actuated only by the instincts of gain; but the licenses allowed to the first class give countenance and opportunity to a far more numerous class who follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and barter the cause for which it is fighting, with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, but without his remorse."

To what has been said by General Canby the committee desire to add the testimony of Brigadier General Gordon, a distinguished officer, who has been in service since the commencement of the war, a good part of the time on the lower Mississippi and at New Orleans, and who is now engaged on a military commission at Norfolk, investigating this subject of trade with rebellious States. He says, in his testimony, that from his observation during the war, and from the best testimony in the investigation he is making at Norfolk on the subject of trade, he is of the opinion that its continuance is simply to supply the rebel army with subsistence; that it is of no earthly service to the United States, but an irreparable injury, and that it does but little or any good to the inhabitants, for whose benefit to a certain extent, it has been authorized.

These opinions of military men, which have been referred to, have been fully confirmed by the opinion of naval officers whose testimony has been had.

The committee recommend the repeal of the eighth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to appoint agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared to be in insurrection, with a proviso saving the rights of all parties where actual purchase and delivery of such products have been made by such agents. Congress contemplated the purchase of such products, that the same should be forwarded for markets and paid for out of the sales effected. It is obvious that a provision should be made to save the rights of the government and seller when the contract for the purchase has been consummated and delivery of the products made to the agent.

"The committee therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill."

The bill repeals so much of the act of July 2, 1864, as authorizes the purchase of products of insurrectionary districts by government agents. In effect, it prohibits all trade [illegible] districts. It was passed by by both Houses of Congress on the [illegible]

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Napoleon's Speech at the Opening of the Session.

The French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on February 15 by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:

At the time of our last meeting I hoped to see removed by a congress the difficulties which threatened the repose of Europe; but this has not taken place. I regret it because the sword often cuts questions without settling them, and the only basis of a durable peace is the satisfaction given by the agreement of sovereigns to the true interests of nations.

In presence of the conflict which has arisen upon the shores of the Baltic my government, divided between its sympathies for Denmark and its goodwill towards Germany, has observed the strictest neutrality. Called to a conference to express its opinion, it confined itself to supporting the principle of nationalities and *the right of populations to be consulted upon their destiny*. Our language, harmonizing with the reserved attitude which we intended to preserve, was moderate and friendly towards both parties.

In the south of Europe the action of France was able to exert itself more resolutely. I wished to render possible the solution of a difficult problem. The convention of September 15, disengaged from passionate interpretations, consecrates two great principles—the establishment of the new kingdom of Italy, and the independence of the Holy See. The provisional and precarious state of things which aroused so much alarm, is about to disappear. The scattered members of the Italian fatherland no longer seek to attach themselves by feeble ties to a little State situated at the foot of the Alps. It is now a great country, which, rising above local prejudices, and despising unreflecting excitement, boldly transports its capital to the heart of the peninsula, and places it in the midst of the Apennines, as in an inaccessible citadel. By this act of patriotism Italy definitely constitutes herself, and becomes at the same time reconciled to Catholicity. It engages itself both to respect the independence of the Holy See, and protect the frontiers of the Roman States, thus permitting us to withdraw our troops. The Pontifical territory, efficaciously guaranteed, finds itself placed under the protection of a treaty which solemnly binds the two Governments. The convention, therefore, is not a weapon of war, but a work of peace and conciliation.

In Mexico the new throne is becoming consolidated, the country is being pacified, its immense resources are developing. These are the happy effects of the valor of our soldiers, of the good sense of the Mexican population, of the intelligence and the energy of the sovereign.

In Japan our navy, joined with those of England, Holland and the United States, has given a new proof of what it is able to accomplish.

A sudden insurrection has occurred in Africa to trouble the security of our possessions and show how ignorant some of the native tribes still are of our power and our benevolent intentions. It took place at a time when, in a spirit of generous justice, France secured the property in the soil to the Arab population; when, by liberal measures, we tried to make the mistaken people understand that, far from oppressing them, we wished to call them to the benefits of civilization. At this time, I repeat, led astray by religious fanaticism, the Arabs nearest to the desert raised the standard of revolt. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the country and the rigor of the season, our army, skilfully led, speedily subdued the insurrection, and after the conflict no sanguinary repression nor useless severity has saddened victory. Everything, I hope, leads to the belief that the recurrence of similar disorders will be avoided.

All our expeditions are thus approaching their close. Our land forces have evacuated China, the navy is sufficient to maintain our establishments in Cochin-China, our African army is about to be reduced, that of Mexico is already returning to France, the garrison of Rome will soon return, and, closing the temple of war, we may proudly inscribe upon a new triumphal arch the words, "To the glory of the French armies, for victories gained in Europe, Asia, Africa and America."

Let us prosecute without disquietude the labors of peace. The interval between the sessions is employed in seeking the means to augment the moral and material well being of the people, and every useful and true idea is sure to be received by me and adopted by you.

Let us, then, examine together the measures proper to increase the prosperity of the empire. Religion and public instruction are the objects of my constant solicitude. All creeds enjoy equal liberty, and the Catholic clergy exercises even without the bounds of its ministry a legitimate influence. Under the law on education it has a part in the education of youth. Under the electoral law it can enter the public councils, and by the Constitution it sits in the Senate. But the more we surround it with consideration and deference the more we depend that it will respect the fundamental laws of the state. It is my duty to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which, from the time of St. Louis, have never been abandoned by any sovereign in France.

The development of public instruction merits your solicitude. In the country of universal suffrage every citizen should be able to read and write. A bill will be presented to you for the still greater extension of primary instruction.

I endeavor every year to diminish the obstacles which have so long opposed themselves in France to the free expansion of individual initiative. By the law upon coalitions voted last year, those who work, as those who employ, have learned to settle their differences without reckoning upon the intervention of the government, powerless to regulate the variable connection between supply and demand. At present fresh projects will have the object of leaving greater liberty to commercial associations, and freeing the administration from a responsibility always illusory. I have it at heart to destroy all the obstacles which opposed the creation of societies destined to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. In promising the establishment of these societies without abandoning the guarantees for public security we shall facilitate a useful experiment. The Council of State has studied with care a law tending to give greater powers to the municipal councils and councils general.

The communes and the departments will thus be called upon to transact their own affairs, which, decided upon the spot, will be more promptly settled. This reform will complete the arrangements made to simplify or suppress minute regulations which unnecessarily complicated the wheels of the administration.

The commercial liberty inaugurated by the treaty with England is extended to our relations with Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Norway and Sweden. The same principles should naturally apply to commercial navigation; and a law is being prepared for establishing upon the sea that competition which alone stimulates progress. The rapid completion of our railways, canals and roads is the necessary complement of the improvements which have been commenced. We shall, this year, accomplish a portion of our task by stimulating private enterprise, or by appropriating to this object the resources of the State without compromising the good economy of our finances, and without having recourse to credit. The facility of communication in the interior as with the exterior promotes commerce, stimulates industry, and prevents the too great rarity or abundance of products, the effects of which are alternately hurtful either to the consumer or the producer. The more our mercantile marine is extended the greater will be the facility of transport, the less cause will there be to complain of those abrupt changes in the price of articles of the first necessity. Thus we shall be able to meet the partial inconvenience suffered by agriculture. Some attribute the momentary suffering to the suppression of the sliding scale; they forget that in 1851, when it was in existence, the depreciation in the price of cereals was far more considerable, and that this very year the export of wheat far exceeds the import. It is, on the contrary, due to a liberal legislation—to the impulse given to all the elements of national wealth—that our foreign commerce, which amounted in 1851 to two milliards six hundred and fourteen million francs, has now risen to the prodigious sum of upwards of seven milliards.

New bills will be laid before you in another direction, with the object of increasing the guarantees of individual liberty—the first authorizing the provisional release, with or without bail, even in criminal cases; the second suppressing personal arrest in civil and commercial matters—an innovation, however, nothing but the re-enactment of a very ancient principle. From the earliest ages of Rome it had been determined that the property, and not the person of the debtor, was responsible for the debt.

Let us therefore continue to follow the course marked out. Let us live abroad in peace with the different Powers, and let us not cause the voice of France to be heard save for law and justice. At home let us protect religious ideas without ceding aught of the civil power; let us spread education throughout all classes of society; let us simplify, without destroying, our admirable administrative system; let us give the commune and the department a more independent existence; let us arouse individual initiative and the spirit of association. Lastly, let us elevate the soul and strengthen the body of the nation. But, while making ourselves the ardent promoters of useful reforms, let us firmly maintain the basis of the constitution; let us oppose the exaggerated tendencies of those who provoke changes with the sole object of sapping that which we have founded. Utopia is to welfare that which illusion is to truth, and progress is not the realization of a more or less ingenious theory but the application of the results of experience consecrated by time and accepted by public opinion.

A FEARFUL AND EXCITING SCENE.

Twelve Hundred People in a Burning Hall.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 4th.]

Prof. McEvoy's Hibernicon, or Tour in Ireland, has been exhibiting in Brainard's Hall for the past week, and the Hall has been crowded to its full capacity at each performance. Last evening, when the exhibition had been about one-third gone through with, about a quarter to nine o'clock, Mr. Heron was on the stage, singing an Irish song, when smoke was seen by one of the men connected with the exhibition issuing through the cracks in the floor of the stage, behind the scenes. He caught a pitcher of water and attempted to put it out, but finding it impossible, he informed Mr. McEvoy, who was playing an accompaniment at the time, and he immediately went behind the scenes. By this time the people in front had caught sight of the smoke, and an alarm of fire was given. Then commenced one of the most frightfully fearful scenes we ever witnessed. There was estimated to be at least twelve hundred people in the hall. Every nook and corner was filled to suffocation. We do not remember ever to have seen the hall more crowded than [illegible]. The people rose up in one [illegible] for the doors that lead from the hall. Men, women and children were caught in the current that surged down the stairs into the narrow and altogether inadequate channel provided for exit. When they reached the contracted passageway at the head of the first flight of stairs from the street, the crush was awful. The jam was so great that it was impossible for any one to fall, and as the stream of frightened and crushed humanity reached the street they presented—many of the ladies particularly—a most pitiable sight. Bonnets crushed, and torn from their heads, many with only remnants of their dresses hanging to their backs, and all more or less damaged in their wardrobes. Several ladies fainted, but were borne along with the excited crowd to the street insensible. To see the stream of people come down the narrow stairs pell-mell into the street was exciting in the extreme.

It is wonderful that no one was killed, but we are happy to say that none of the vast crowd, so far as we could learn, was even seriously injured. Several ladies were more or less bruised in the crush, and a large number fainted, but through a miracle, it seems, all reached the street without losing their lives or having their limbs broken.

The fire burned very slowly, and was confined to the locality under the stage where it originated. It did not show itself very plainly to the people, and through the exertions of two or three gentlemen in the hall, the excitement was somewhat allayed towards the last, and the people left the hall more deliberately. If the fire had spread with the rapidity which is usual in such places, the loss of life could not but have been very great.

When the alarm of fire was first given some very exciting scenes transpired. One man jumped from the gallery and landed plump on the top of the piano, crushing in the top and damaging it materially. Another man rushed to the front window in the gallery, broke out the sash and glass, and jumped out, lighting on the pavement. A gentleman went up to him as soon as he struck, supposing he was crushed to pieces, but he got up and walked off, apparently unhurt. The ladies, as a general thing, bore themselves heroically throughout this most trying and exciting time. There was very little shrieking or crying—much less than any one would naturally suppose would be the case.

What caused the fire is not known.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1865.

It was generally expected in commercial and financial circles, when the cheering news from Gen. Sheridan was read this morning, that gold would be weak and materially lower; but the intelligence that our Consul at Matamoras had been ordered away by Maximilian, was interpreted by the "bulls" to mean war with France, and quotations were in consequence pretty well maintained. At the opening in New York gold was sold at 198 advancing to 198½, and closing at 198¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:30 a. m.	198	12:00 m.	198¼
10:45 a. m.	198½	12:30 p. m.	198¼
11:00 a. m.	198¼	1:00 p. m.	198¼
11:30 a. m.	198¼		

As there was no second Board in New York to-day, our quotations closed at one o'clock.

Here the Gold market was active and firm—opening on the street at 198 and closing at 197@197½. On the Stock Exchange the sales were liberal at 198@198½. Silver was nominal at 185@186. Five-Twenties were in good demand at 110 buying and 111 selling. Ten-Forties were quiet at 96½@97 buying and 97½@98 selling.

Exchange remains very scarce and the market is firm at par buying and ¼ premium selling. The demand is still greater than the supply and currency is being shipped to meet drafts.

There was an unusually brisk demand for money to-day at the discount houses, but the market continues stringent, and bankers had to refuse first-class paper. The rate of discount is unchanged, viz: 10 per cent per annum; but street rates are firm at 1½@2 per cent per month.

The general markets to-day were firm and moderately active. Wheat advanced 1@1½c; Oats ½@1c; and Provisions were more active and firmer.

Cook County scrip was firm and the sales moderate at 83@84. One lot of $100,000 was sold, buyer 30, at 83½.

—Notwithstanding the fact that Illinois and almost every other western and northwestern State have driven out of circulation their "wild-cat," "stump-tail" and "miscellaneous" currency, the State of Wisconsin has tolerated a currency which had to be sold regularly at one-half of one per cent discount. The recent passage of an amendment, however, by Congress, taxing the circulation of all State banks 10 per cent per annum, has alarmed the bankers of that State, for they now appreciate the fact that they will have to retire their circulation and "wind up" to make room for "greenbacks" and national currency. This currency is secured by $1,135,000 of Wisconsin bonds, which they purchased at 70 cents on the dollar, and in order to create a market for these bonds, which they will now be forced to sell, a bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature, requiring the fifty foreign insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit $25,000 each of Wisconsin State Bonds *at par*, as security that all losses made by the various companies shall be paid.

As the foreign insurance companies now pay a much higher State tax in Wisconsin than anywhere else in the United States, a much higher rate of insurance has to be made than, for instance, in Illinois, and this has been a matter of great complaint on the part of the people. But this law, if it is passed, will virtually drive a large number of companies out of the State, and those left will have to increase their rates still higher, in order to meet the additional loss to the companies to be compelled to go into the market to purchase Wisconsin bonds. The singular coincidence that the amount of Wisconsin bonds required by the bill in question should agree exactly with the amount of the bonds held by the various banks, has led the business men of Wisconsin to suspect that there is "skullduggery" somewhere; and not a few are uncharitable enough to state that the bankers, after having compelled the people for a long series of years to take 99½c for a dollar, are now determined to make the people pay them 100 cents on the dollar for bonds which cost them only 70 cents. Bankers, as a class, are not considered extremely modest; but the impudence of the above proposition has a scientific perfection about it which renders it truly worthy of note.

There is another point connected with this subject worthy of note. Those Wisconsin Bonds were issued for the sole purpose of propping up the "stumptail" currency of 1861, and their legality is so much questioned in financial circles, that they are almost unmarketable; but notwithstanding this, the proposition is to force the insurance companies to purchase them *at par*. Our readers will readily appreciate the extent of the security which these bonds impart to the currency of Wisconsin, when such means are resorted to by the bankers to get them off their hands.

—We hope the Board of Supervisors of Cook county which meets to-morrow will adopt the measures necessary to fund the two and a half millions of floating certificates of indebtedness issued to provide for filling the last and present draft. These certificates have already depreciated to about eighty-two cents and can hardly rise much above that figure unless some provision shall be made for permanently funding them. This could be done by issuing the bonds of Cook county with interest at seven per cent semi-annually payable in New York, thus placing the loan in a permanent and desirable form. The Board are empowered to issue this loan and to provide by special or suitable taxation for its interest and redemption, and to establish a sinking fund. Proper legislation by them at the outset, would, we believe, put this loan on the market at par, or not below ninety-five or six. Let them fix a minimum at which they will issue this stock and receive in payment therefor the scrip heretofore issued. This would prove equally desirable to the holders of the scrip who would then acquire a permanent and available investment, about the legality of which there would be no question and which would be negotiable in any market, and to the county, which which would save the important item of three per cent on the interest of the entire sum.

—We congratulate our readers that Congress, before it adjourned, had the virtue to pass the bill taxing all State Bank issues ten per cent per annum after the 1st of January next. We have long and earnestly advocated this measure in the columns of the TRIBUNE, and we are happy that our legislators have, even at this late day, adopted a measure which will shut up the numerous "rag-mills" all over the United States, and thus limit the circulation of paper money.

To this same end, we are also pleased at the passage of the amendment in the Loan Bill, prohibiting the further issue of Treasury Notes. The best way to come to a specie basis is gradually to contract the amount of currency.

—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

H. H. Magie,	John P. Tracy,
Henry Cooke,	C. H. McCormick,
S. A. Smith,	George Armour,
A. H. Burley,	E. Blackman,
W. E. Doggett,	F. B. Cooley,
J. H. Foster,	E. K. Rogers,
P. L. Yoe.	

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6.

SALES AT THE MORNING SESSION.

2,000 Gold		198½	1,000 Gold	b 10	198½
1,000 "		198¼	2,000 "	b 10	198¼
5,000 "	s 10	198¼	2,000 "		198¼
4,000 "		198¼	5,000 "		198¼
1,000 "		198¼	5,000 "		198¼
2,000 "		198¼	2,000 "		198¼
5,000 "	s 5	198¼	1,000 "		198¼
10,000 "	b 10	198½	3,000 "		198¼
8,000 "		198½	1,000 1 yr certs		98
20,000 "	s 10	198	3,000 10-40s		97¼
10,000 "	b 10	198¼	1,000 "		97¼
5,000 "	b 10	198¼	500 5-20s		110¼
25,000 "		198	3,000 "		110¼
5,000 "		198¼	5,000 Cook Co. scrip		83¼
2,000 "		198¼	100,000 "	b 30	83½
5,000 "		197¾	500 "	b 30	83¼
5,000 "	b 10	198¼			

SALES AT THE EVENING BOARD.

5,000 10-40s		97¼	5,600 Gold	s 10	198
5,000 Cook co. scrip		83	5,000 "	s 10	198
1,000 " " "		83	2,000 "	s 10	198
2,000 Am. Gold		198¼	5,000 "	s 10	198
3,000 " "		198¼	6,000 "		198¼
5,000 "	b 10	198¼	5,000 "	s 10	198
5,000 "		198¼	10,000 "	s 10	198
3,000 "		198¼	700 "		198¼
10,000 "	b 10	198¼			

The market ruled quiet to-day on Gold. Cook County Scrip was active, the sales amounting to 196,000 at 83¼ to 83½. A sale of 100,000 b 30 having been made at the latter figure.

The following are the quotations of Gold in New York received by telegraph from Gallagher's Exchange:

10:30 a. m.	198¼@197¾	12:00 m.	198¼
11:00 a. m.	198¼	2:30 p. m.	198¼@198
11:30 a. m.	198¼@198¼	3:30 p. m.	198¼

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These Notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government Securities now open to subscription, and at the present price of 5-20s and other U. S. Bonds pay the highest rate of interest to the investor. All Five Per Cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with accrued interest to date of deposit, will be received in payment for subscriptions when assorted according to date and accompanied by list. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices by each, March 6, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	....	C. & T.	119¾	....
C. & N. W.	31¾	....	Hudson River	113¾	....
C. & N. W. pfd.	62¾	....	Ill. Central	118¾	....
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	....	Cumb'd Coal	[illegible]	....
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	....	Ill. 6 ₩ ct War Loan Bonds	[illegible]	....
C. & Pitts.	73¾	....	U. S. 6 ₩ ct 5-20 Coupons	110¾	....
M. S. (com.)	65¾	....	U. S. 5 ₩ cent 10-40	97¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ₩ cent bonds '81	117¾	....
P. Ft. W. & C.	91¾	....	U. S. 7-30s	116	....
M. C.	110	....	U. S. 1 yr cert	98¾	....
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	....	Am. Gold	198¾	....
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	....			
Rock Island	94¾	....			
B. & Q.	114	....			
Quicksilver	66	....			

Market—1st Board weak. No 2d Board.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6.

The following table shows the movement in Produce during the past seventy-two hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 72 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	5,520	758
Wheat, bu	5,677	[illegible]
Corn, bu	5,328	6,331
Oats, bu	13,694	11,320
Rye, bu	330	1,007
Barley, bu	2,330	....
Grass Seed, bu	48,900	31,809
Flax Seed, bu	....	....
Broom Corn, tons	1,165	24,117
Cut Meats, lbs	378,540	1,063,908
Pork, brls	....	1,023
Lard, lbs	61,730	134,759
Tallow, lbs	4,864	16,443
Butter, lbs	5,980	11,180
Dressed Hogs, No.	314	241
Live Hogs, No.	2,345	2,533
Cattle, No.	1,149	1,984
Hides, lbs	54,279	171,304
Highwines, brls	50	544
Wool, lbs	7,789	....
Lumber, feet	28,000	534,000
Shingles, No	140,000	193,000
Lath, No	....	117,000
Salt, brls	....	812

The following summary shows the movement in Flour and Grain during the past week:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'ly bu.
R. I. R. R.	300	1960	5400	3852	1030	555
I. C. R. R.	840	2530	3450	3400	890	700
C. B. & Q. R. R.	881	2160	21775	13304	615	375
N. W. R. R.	2219	33050	12860	6343	890	2300
C. & A. R. R.	628	1011	7560	....	....	....
Other roads	1033	1638	6	2170	....	....
Total	5983	43429	34701	26109	2875	3075
Cor. wk. 1864	13400	175116	148187	80081	3017	7071

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley bu.
By Railroad	1982	20918	38008	73817	2849	1709
Total	1982	20918	38008	73817	2849	1709

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general produce markets ruled active and firmer.

There was a better inquiry for barreled Pork, owing to more favorable news from New York, and the report that the Commissaries at Philadelphia and Baltimore had tendered awards for about 17,000 barrels Prime Mess Pork. Mess Pork was in fair request at $32.50 for good brands, but sellers were holding generally very firm at $33.00, and we note a sale of only 117 bbls at $32.40. Prime Mess Pork was active and firmer, with sales of 1,000 barrels at $30.25 delivered here, and $29.50 delivered at Peoria. Good brands were in fair request at $30.00, but sellers were holding at $30.50. Bulk Shoulders were in good demand and firm, with buyers at 15c packed and sellers at 15c loose. Lard was neglected and nominal at 21½@21¾ for prime steam and 21½@22 for kettle.

Highwines were in better demand and a shade firmer, with sales of 400 bbls at $2.12@2.12½.

Owing to the decline in gold, and unfavorable news from New York, the Flour market was quite dull, and nominally 5@10c lower. We note sales of 100 brls spring super at $6.12½. Nothing doing in spring or winter extras.

There was a lively demand for Wheat, mainly by short sellers, and we note an advance of 1@1½c. The sales foot up 126,000 bu at $1.36½@1.37½ for No. 1, and $1.23½@1.25 for No. 2 spring—closing with buyers at $1.37½, and sellers at $1.37¾ for No. 1 spring.

The market for Corn ruled quiet at previous quotations, but closed dull and weak. We note sales of 10,500 bu at 75@75½c for rejected in store, and 78½@79c delivered. There was nothing done in No. 1 Corn either for short or future.

Oats were materially active, but the market ruled firm at an improvement of of ½@¾c, with sales of 20,000 bu at 52@52½c for No. 1, and 57@58c for No. 2 in store—closing firm at the outside figure.

Rye was dull with trifling sales at 95c for No. 2 in store. No. 1 may be nominally quoted at 97@98c.

Barley was dull and heavy with sales of one car load at $1.00 for new No. 2 in Sturges'.

Groceries are generally rather quiet, and quotations remain unchanged. Trade is restricted to immediate wants, and with light supplies, holders have no disposition to press sales.

Timothy Seed was in fair request at a concession of about 5c ₩ bu, with sales at $4.25@4.70. Clover Seed quiet at $12.50@13.00.

Cattle to-day were quiet owing to the light receipts, but there was a good active demand for good to prime cattle and none of that grade were left over unsold. Prices were fully sustained.

Hogs were dull but there was a demand for all that was offered, and the market closed firm. Quotations were fully sustained.

LATER.

In the afternoon and evening the Wheat market was very firm, and sales of No. 1 Spring were made at $1.37½@1.38. Whisky was quiet and nominal. Provisions were very firm, but we heard of no transactions, Prime Mess Pork was in demand at $30.00, with sellers at $30.50.

Contract Awarded for Beef Cattle at Baltimore.

We learn by telegraph from Baltimore that a contract was let in that city to-day for 15,000 head of beef cattle, at $11.30 ₩ 100 lbs live weight for an average of 1,150 lbs, and $12.35 for an average of 1,300 lbs. The contract was taken by Messrs. Morris, Waixell & Rinneman, Ruble, Hyman & Co. and Bankert & Fawsett, of this city, 5,000 head each. There have been already some 3,000 head bought here during the past week, by these parties, to fill this contract. The cattle are to be delivered free at Baltimore and subject to inspection.

New York Wool Market—March 1.

The market for Domestic Fleece remains exceedingly dull, and prices are little better than nominal, though rather more firmness was manifested after the advance in gold, yesterday. Still, there was no confidence in the permanence of the current quotations; in view of which, there was no disposition to operate on the new basis. Pending the auction sale of Cape, in Boston, yesterday, the market for Foreign has been very quiet, and scarcely anything has been done. The only sales we have to note since Friday last, are 35,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at 82@85c for Western, and 88@95c for State; 20,000 do coarse unwashed do, 70c; 30,000 do California, 53½c; 10,000 do, coarse burry do, 35, and 50c bales Cape, 56c. At the auction sale of Cape, in Boston, yesterday, 850 bales were placed at prices varying from 45c to 57c.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the Shipping List, March 1.]

COFFEE—The call of Government for 15,000 bags Rio has rather increased the firmness of the market, but, though more active, prices have not varied, our quotations, which are for Gold, cash, duty paid, remaining precisely as on Friday last. As Gold has been pretty uniformly quoted at and about 200 for some time past, the currency figures at 200 would be 43 cents for prime, 41@42 for good, 39@40 for fair, 36@37 for ordinary, and 38@40 for fair to good cargoes, all cash—the 4 mos. price are one cent higher. The transactions include 4,080 bags Rio, per Traveller, in lots, on private terms; 2,501 do, per St. Agnes, 15 cents; 3,100 do, per Eaglet, 14½c; and 3,200 do, to arrive per Hibernica, 14½c, all for gold, cash, in bond; besides which, we notice 303 do Skimmings and 3,000 mats Java, on terms not made public. The stock of Rio at the Ports as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 36,866 bags, viz: 33,366 bags here, 1,000 in Philadelphia, and 3,500 in Baltimore.

FRUIT—The demand for nearly all descriptions, excepting raisins, is light, but with small stocks, prices are steady and firm. Raisins have been in request, the steadily decreasing supply and small quantity on the way having attracted the attention of buyers, and the business has been larger than before in several weeks, embracing the cargo per W. Wilson, to arrive, say 20,000 bxs layer and bunch, including fractions, and 600 frails seedless, on private terms; 2,800 boxes layer, on the spot, in lots, $6.20@6.30; 1,300 to 1,200 do bunch, $6.15@6.15; 50 to 60 brls new currants, mostly 18½c; 50 do old, 17c; 20 cases, hf bxs, sardines, 55½c; 200 do, qr bxs, 36½@37½c; 150 bags pea nuts, $3.25; 600 brls Havana oranges, per steamer, $16.00, and re-sold at $17.00; Messina oranges, from second hands, $6.50@7.00 per box; do lemons, $11.00@12.00, cash; 216,000 Porto Bello cocoa nuts, 300 bxs Italian Macaroni, 1,000 cases, qr. bxs, sardines, 750 bxs and 1,050 hf do layer, and 250 bxs and 1,550 do bunch raisins, 50 bales Grenoble walnuts, 5,000 lbs shelled pea nuts, 25 brls new currants, and 10 cases Turkey prunes, on terms not transpired. Domestic dried fruits are very quiet; apples are dull at 14@14½c. 5,000 lbs peeled peaches sold at 39c cash. By auction, 4,150 bxs Messina oranges sold at $6.50@8.85; and 733 do lemons, $10.75 cash.

SUGAR—There has been more done in Raw Sugar since our last than for some time past, but the market closed with a depressed feeling, and prices are again one-quarter of a cent per lb lower—Fair Refining Cuba 15¾ cents; Good do., 16¼; and Fair to Good Grocery, 17@17¼, 4 mos.—and these are rather outside figures, there still being a disposition to sell new crop from the wharf; old, in store, is not pressed for sale. Refined continues dull, and quotations are again a little lower—we quote, other than Stuart's, Hard, 25¼ cents; Soft White, 23@24½, and Yellow, 21@21 cash. The sales of Raw are 1,338 hhds, Cuba at 15@18¼ cts; 89 Porto Rico, 18½@19½; 10 hhds and 50 brls Demerara, on private terms; 4,000 bags Brown Pernambuco, 16 cents; and 2,587 bxs Havana, 14@22¼, 4 mos.

FISH—Dry cod remain very firm and in good demand at $9.50@10.00. 1,000 qtls pollock sold at $5.25@5.50. Mackerel are in good request, and the business has again been pretty large at full, but no higher, prices. The sales are 1,000 brls Bay Nos. 1 and 2 at $18.50 and $15.00; and 2,500 do Halifax, here and to arrive, mostly No. 2's, at $15.00@15.25. Pickled and smoked herring are plenty and dull. The market generally is firm, with a good trade for the season.

MOLASSES—There has not been much done in this article. The demand is light, and market dull, prices favoring buyers. The sales were 215 hhds new crop Porto Rico at 94c@$1.05; 150 old Cuba Muscovado at 45@60c; 90 new crop do at 70c, 4 mos.; 87 brls new New Orleans at $1.30@1.45, cash; and 253 hhds new Demerara on terms not made public.

RICE—The market is very quiet, and we have no sales to report. By auction, 150 casks Savannah sold at 11¼@12c, cash.

Stock in New York, March 1—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Carolina, trcs	1,763	....	....	....
East India, cleaned, bags	5,103	45,823	20,843	10,769
East India, uncleaned	....	....	1,060	12,076
Do., uncl'd, bags and mats	45,323	8,000	....	40,736

Seeds in New York, March 1.

Prime Clover, suitable for shipping, is very scarce, and is now generally held above the views of exporters. We have only to notice sales of 2@250 bags at 24@26 cents as to the quality. Timothy is dull, and prices are unchanged. Rough Flax is very quiet; $3.50@3.75 is the nominal price. A small lot Sicily Hemp sold at $3.75 cash, and 100 bags Sicily Canary, on terms not made public. We have heard of no sales of Linseed.

New York Provision Market—March 1.

[From the Shipping List.]

The market for Mess Pork has ruled firm under a tolerably active demand, and prices have steadily advanced. Yesterday there was quite an active demand, in part speculative, under which prices advanced 37@50c ₩ brl. Other kinds have ruled firmer in sympathy with Mess, and prices are generally higher. The sales for the three days comprise 21,000 brls, of which about 9,000 brls yesterday at $32.00@30.37 for new Mess, $33.50@34.00 for old, $29.50@30.00 for prime, and $35.00@35.50 for prime Mess; also 12,000 brls new Mess deliverable in [illegible], April and May, at from $32.00 to [illegible], buyers' and sellers' option. Beef has been in moderate demand, but the market has ruled firm. [illegible] brls yesterday, part yesterday, at $[illegible] for Mess, and $[illegible] for extra Mess, also [illegible] tcs prime mess at $[illegible]. Beef Hams have been in fair demand, and prices are higher; the sales foot up [illegible] brls, at $[illegible] —of which [illegible] yesterday, at $[illegible]. Bacon has been in moderate demand, with sales [illegible]

of 3000 boxes, including 800 boxes yesterday, at 19c for Cumberland cut. Cut Meats have been fairly active; the sales are 1400 pkgs, past yesterday, at 17@18c for shoulders, and 18@21 for Hams. Lard has been in fair demand, and prices are well sustained; the sales are 8500 pkgs, including 2500 pkgs yesterday, at from 20 to 24½c. Butter is dull and lower. Cheese is steady.

Receipts since our last:

Pork	pkgs	210	Lard	brls	278
Pork	brls	201	Lard	kegs	[illegible]
Lard	pkgs	907	Cut Meats	pkgs	1,712

Export from 1st to 28th February:

		1865.	1864.
Beef	trcs	5,007	7,739
Beef	brls	3,127	3,585
Pork		19,965	11,039
Lard (equal to)	kegs	77,966	70,968

Dry Goods Sales at New York—March 2.

BY MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO.—4 mos.

This was the first sale by this house of ribbons and millinery goods this season. Any goods considered desirable brought prices fully up to those obtained at private sale.

BY MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.—4 mos.

Sale of silk, dress goods, &c. The Saxony dress goods sold well. Every lot on the catalogue was taken, at prices that will compare favorably with any sale of similar goods this season. Double width crape checks brought 60c; 5-4 glorias, silk filling, 7c; silk stripe, all wool filling, jacquard a sole, 75@70c; all wool filling silk stripe Estellita [illegible]; high colored check mozambiques 41c; imperial Scotch plaids, white ground 55c; do, on mode do, 56c; all wool filling mozambiques, cheno ground, bright plaids, 51@54c; stripe Leonora wool filling, 55c; black and white check selvesas, all wool filling, 50@55c; stripe Diebolds, all wool filling, 58c; 36 inch black lustrine 94c; 26 inch do, $1.09; 30 inch do, $1.15; 26 inch, all boiled, gros de Rhine, $1.80; 38 inch do, $1.97; 30 inch do, $2.10; 38 inch do, $2.33; 34 inch do, $2.42½; 26 inch, Lyons quality, black taffeta, $2.06; 31 inch do, $2.70; 32 inch do, $2.80; 34 inch black gros de Suez, $1.87½; 26 inch do, $2.27½; 28 inch do, $2.50; 30 inch do, $2.70; 32 inch do, $2.85; a line of extra width black taffetas, brought for 65 inch, $2.70; 28 inch do, $3.05; 40 inch do, $3.35; 43 inch do, $3.50; 45 inch do, $3.80; 28 inch, extra heavy black gros grain, brought $3.00; 30 inch do, $3.35; 32 inch do, $3.70; 34 inch do, $4.25.

BY MESSRS. CURTISS & CO.

This was a sale of Chinese fans and fancy goods. The sale attracted a good company, and the bidding was quite spirited on many lots, the whole offering being sold.

BY MESSRS. TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO.—4 mos.

Catalogue of woolens and tailoring goods. The attendance was very good, every lot being sold at full previous prices.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts for the past 72 hours, according to the Board of Trade report, amounted to 1,149 head, and shipments to 1,984. The market to-day has been somewhat quiet, owing to the limited number offering. There is an active demand for good to extra Beeves, and there are none of that grade left over unsold. The market is firm at full prices, there being no change in quotations since Saturday.

The bulk of the Cattle bought go over the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, and shippers experience great difficulty in getting sufficient cars, there being some fifty cars of cattle now waiting shipment.

The sales to-day were at $4.00@4.50 for a lot of scalawags; $5.75@7.00 for common to medium; $7.50@8.75 for good to prime, and $9.00@10.00 for extra—the latter price being paid for a selected lot of choice fat extra beeves.

The principle sales since Saturday were:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARD.

Wallwork and Mallery sold McPherson 80 head prime Iowa steers, averaging 1,097 lbs, at $8.75; 121 head extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,186 lbs, at $9.50, and 26 head prime Iowa steers, averaging 1,139 lbs, at $8.75. Ward and Peters 126 head extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,182 lbs, at $9.28. Stanley 16 head rough Iowa cattle, averaging 1,123 lbs, at $6.50; and Hoffman 30 head mixed scallawags, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.00.

Bently and Nudd sold O'Shea 19 head common steers, averaging 922 lbs, at $6.50, and Stanley 12 head Wisconsin oxen, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $7.50.

George Adams sold Hagan 13 head common steers, averaging 1,160 lbs, at [illegible].

Thompson sold Ruble & Co. 24 head medium cattle, averaging 1,112 lbs, at $7.75.

McPherson sold Gorden 60 head of choice, selected, extra steers, averaging 1,316 lbs, at $10.00.

Webb & Phillips sold A. Adams 76 head extra steers, averaging 1,282 lbs, at $9.50.

Newgass sold Ruble & Co., 30 head prime steers, averaging 1,163 lbs, at $8.50.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Gregory sold Webb 73 head fine steers, averaging 1,124 lbs, at $8.25; and Hoffman, 13 scalawags, averaging 752 lbs, at $4.50.

J. Adams sold Kelley 11 head medium steers, averaging 1,069 lbs, at $7.25; 34 head, averaging 1,020 lbs, at $7.25, and 54 head, averaging 960 lbs, at $7.50.

Hall sold Morris & Co. 43 head good steers, averaging 1,120 lbs, at $8.25.

Gester sold Zeigler 89 head common stock, averaging 900 lbs, at $6.25.

Bryerstorf sold Negrass 24 head prime steers, averaging 1,197 lbs, at $8.50.

Marbeck sold Zeigler 23 head poor stock, averaging 786 lbs, at $5.35.

Dustin sold Daube 14 head light steers, averaging 975 lbs, at $7.50.

COTTAGE GROVE YARD.

Thompson sold Phillips 98 head extra steers, averaging 1,266 lbs, at $9.15.

Baldwin sold Webb & Phillips 76 head extra steers, averaging 1,226 lbs, at $9.25.

HOGS—The receipts for the past seventy-two hours according to the Board of Trade report amounted to 2,345; shipments 2,533. There were but light offerings and the market was quiet. There was a few sold yesterday but none to-day.

Prices are fully sustained and with a fair demand the market is firm.

The sales yesterday were at a range of from $9.50 to $12.25 for light to heavy. Smooth Hogs were in demand and brought full prices. The sales at the several yards since Saturday were:

HOG SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FT. WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bently & Nudd	Boyce	77	229	$11.30
G. Adams	Tilden	73	141	9.30
Brown	do	16	200	11.50
Clark	do	100	250	11.35

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARD.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gridley & Co.	Boyce	61	205	11.60
do	Kump	52	225	12.00
Conger & Co.	Metcalf	66	196	11.40
Williams	Boyce	91	214	11.25
Boyce	Alexander	140	180	11.40

SHERMAN'S YARD.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Busby	Metcalf	132	178	11.30
Gregory	Hiser	55	225	12.25

COTTAGE GROVE YARD.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Brown	Williams	39	171	10.00
Castlebury	Metcalf	68	200	11.00

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.65	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	1.82	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	1.75	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.50	2.90	1.50
To Baltimore, all rail	1.50	3.10	1.50

FLOUR—Received 5,520 brls; shipped 758 brls. Market dull and almost neglected. Sales were: 100 brls spring supers at $6.12½; 75 brls unsound do at [illegible].

Middlings—Sales 10 tons at $28.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received 5,677 bu; shipped, none. Market active and firm. Sales were: WHEAT IN STORE—11,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.37¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.37; 35,000 bu do at $1.37; 6,000 bu do at $1.36¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.36¾; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.25; 4,000 bu do at $1.24; 1,000 bu do at $1.23¾—closing with sellers at $1.37¾ and buyers at $1.37½ for No. 1 Spring.

CORN—Received 5,328 bu; shipped 6,331 bu. Market dull, closing weak. Sales were: 1,500 bu rejected in store at 75@75½c; 2,500 bu do at 75c (north side) [illegible].

OATS—Received 13,694 bu; shipped 11,320 bu. Market moderately active at an improvement of ½@¾c. Sales were: 51,000 bu No 1 at 52@52½c; 8,500 bu do at 52c; 17,000 bu do at 52½c; 2,000 bu do at 52¾c; 800 bu No. 2 at 58c; 2,000 bu do at 57½c; 600 bu do at 57—closing firm at 58c for No 1 in store.

RYE—Received 330 bu; shipped, 1,007 bu. Market dull. Sales were—400 bu No. 2 in store at 95c.

BARLEY—Received 2,330 bu; shipped, none. Market dull. Sales were—400 bu New No. 2 at $1.00.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.25@4.30.

BEANS—Market quiet. Sales were: 4 bags at $1.60.

BROOMCORN—Received 1165 lbs; Shipped 24,117 lbs. Market quiet but firm at $300.00@$1.00 per ton.

BUTTER—The market is dull, with no inquiry. We quote:

Choice Dairy	[illegible]
Extra Roll	[illegible]
Prime Firkin	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]

BAGGING—The market is quiet, with no change in quotations. We quote:

Stark, A	$102.50
Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Manchester Linen ₩ 100	[illegible]
Hampden, E, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Western Prairie, 2 bu, sewed linen, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Bur aps, 4 bu ₩ 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ₩ 100	[illegible]
" " 2 bu, "	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ⅛ brl, ₩ 100	[illegible]
" " ¼ brl	[illegible]
Cotton Flour Sacks, ¼ brl	[illegible]
" " ½ brl	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market is steady. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

Hamburg	24@25c
Western Reserve	24@25c
Western States	20@23c

COFFEE—The market is quiet and unchanged. We still quote:

Cape, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—Are in plentiful supply, and the market is overstocked, with a downward tendency. We quote fresh eggs at 20@22c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples are in good demand. Dried Peaches are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Green Apples, ₩ brl, at wholesale	$5.00@6.00
Green apples, ₩ brl, at retail, eating	6.00@6.50
Green Apples, ₩ brl, at retail, cooking	5.00@6.00
Lemons, new Malaga	[illegible]
Oranges, new	12.00@13.00

DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Dried Apples, N. Y., ₩ lb	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in brls	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Cherries, ₩ lb	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, layers, ₩ box old	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, ₩ box new	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., ₩ box old	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., ₩ box new	[illegible]
Currants, ₩ lb	[illegible]

FISH—The market continues very firm and active, with an advance in quotations. We note an advance of 25c per half brl on Whitefish and Trout and $1.00 ₩ brl on pickled Herrings. Labrador Herrings are about out of the market. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 1 qr brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ₩ hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ₩ kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, pickled, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, round, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, No. 1, ₩ box	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, scaled	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ₩ hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ₩ hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, kits	[illegible]
Pollock, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₩ doz, 2-lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₩ doz, 1-lb cans	[illegible]
Salmon, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Salmon, ₩ hf brl	[illegible]
Salmon, smoked, ₩ lb	[illegible]

GREASE—Market dull and neglected. We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow Grease	[illegible]
Brown Grease	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 50 brls; shipped, 544 brls. Market more active and shade firmer. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bbls at $2.12½, [illegible] at $2.12 [illegible] market closing quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 314; shipped to-day, 241. Market steady. Sales to-day were:

[illegible] Hogs	averaging	212 lbs at	$14.00
[illegible] "	"	219 "	14.25
[illegible] "	"	211 "	14.00

[illegible] Hogs at $13.75 and 14.25 dividing on 200 lbs. [illegible]

HIDES—Received 54,279 lbs; shipped 171,304 lbs. The market is quiet and quotations unchanged. We quote:

City slaughtered	[illegible]
Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Buffalo Kip	[illegible]
Deacon Skins	[illegible]
Grubby Hides	[illegible]

LEATHER—The market is quiet, with no change in quotations. We quote:

Slaughter sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 21 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ₩ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoine, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 medium	1.35@1.40	French Calf, Lemoine, Seconds, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 h'vy	[illegible]	Linings, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Calf, extra	[illegible]	Roans, ₩ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]		
French Calf, 21 lbs	[illegible]		

LUMBER—Receipts, 28,000 lumber, 140,000 shingles; shipped, 534,000 lumber, 193,000 shingles, 117,000 lath. The market is steady, with no change in quotations. There is still a difficulty in procuring cars for shipments. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards ₩ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ₩ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ₩ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ₩ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ₩ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ₩ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, B No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

OILS—The market is quiet with no change in quotations:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, ₩ gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lead	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Lubricating Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OILS—The market is quiet but steady with no change in quotations. We quote:

Best White Oil, car-load, 85c ₩ brl	[illegible]
Benzole ₩ gal	[illegible]

POULTRY—The supply is very limited with a fair inquiry. We quote:

Chickens, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, ₩ lb	[illegible]

Sales were: 150 lbs Turkeys at 21c; 300 lbs do at 19c; 3 doz chickens at $3.00.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was considerably firmer, owing to more favorable news from the East, and reports of Government awards at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mess Pork—In fair request and firm. Sales today were: 117 brls city packed at $32.40—the market closing with buyers of good city brands at $32.50, and sellers at $33.00.

Prime Mess Pork—Market firmer and more active. Sales to-day were: 250 brls city packed Prime Mess Pork at $30.25; 500 brls do at $29.50, delivered at Peoria; 300 brls do on p. t., the market closing very firm.

Bulk Meats—100 bxs country dry salted shoulders at 15c. Demand for Shoulders quite active and offerings very light.

Lard—Market quiet and neglected. Prime steam-rendered nominal at 21½@21¾c. Kettle Lard scarce and held firm at 22c.

SUGARS—The market is quiet and steady. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Market quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

SALT—Shipped, 812 brls. Market dull. We quote:

Onondaga Fine salt	[illegible]
Michigan Fine Salt	[illegible]
Old Fine Salt, 1862	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ₩ 210 lbs	[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 48,900 lbs Grass Seed; shipped, 31,809 lbs.

Timothy Seed—Market moderately active and a shade lower. Sales were—55 bags at $4.70; 40 bags at $4.65; 104 bags and 209 bu at $4.60; 150 bags at $4.57½; 22 bags at $4.35; 38 bags at $4.30; 4 bags at $4.25.

Clover Seed—Market quiet. Sales were—11 bags at $12.50; 6 bags at $13.00.

Hungarian Seed—Sales—14 bags at $1.60.

TALLOW—Received 4,864 lbs; shipped, 16,443 lbs. Market dull and nominal at 14@14½c for prime packers and 13@13½c for country.

TEAS—Market quiet and without change. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do finest to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do colored, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ₩ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is firm with an increased inquiry. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

Choice	$1.15@1.25
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

Natural Leaf	1.50@[illegible]
Half-bright	1.00@[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts, 7,789 lbs; shipments, none. The market continues very dull with a very light inquiry. We quote medium Wool at 70@75c.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

Mr. F. M. HEAZOR, and others, will sell through JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers, Philadelphia,

On Thursday, March 9th,

4,000 entire packages of Cotton and Woolen and Linen Dry Goods, comprising the most desirable makes ever offered at Auction. Included in the sale will be found large lines of

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BROWN AND COLORED CORSET JEANS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED DRILLS,
YORK, EVERETT & PEMBERTON COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
Merrimack, Sprague, American, Amoskeag, and other brands of prints.
DENIMS, STRIPES AND TICKS,
FURNITURE AND APRON CHECKS,
SATINETS AND CLOTHS,

And many other classes of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

The above offering is one of the largest ever made in this country, and well worthy the attention of the trade. mh4m446-5t 2dp

CANNED PEACHES, PINE APPLES, &c.

250,000 Dozen Canned Peaches,

TOMATOES, PINE APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, &c.

The Peaches are full quart size, of the finest quality, put up with White sugar, by the celebrated house of Richardson & Robbins, Delaware, who have now and have had for the past fifteen years, the reputation of preparing the finest Peaches that come to the market. We have also on hand 400 dozen Peaches, put up in Patent Glass Jars, a very handsome article, being selected fruit of the finest quality. For sale by

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

mh4m441-6t

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly and celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years, obstructed the progress of medicine science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable, deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that it HAS BEEN CURED in a great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than thirty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid syrup; and since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. These excellent medicines are for sale in this city, by all druggists. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

au20-g756 1st ly

THE MUSIC COMMITTEE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, N. Y., desire the services of a Leader and Instructor in "Sacred Vocal Music" for the Church and Lecture Room. A thorough musical education, aptness in teaching and skill in administration will be required. To one who makes "Musical Administration" his life business a field is here opened for the exercise of the best talent. Letters, stating former services, residence and full credentials, are to be addressed to E. H. GARBUTT, Esq., Secretary, 168 and 170 Chambers street, New York until April 1st, 1865. Terms reserved for future conference. mh4m449 6t

FOUR CHOICE FARMS

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

In Lake County, Indiana.

GREAT STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

One Farm containing 1312 acres, on the Kankakee. This is the best stock and grain farm in the county—over $5000 worth of buildings, over 400 acres improved the whole partially fenced and seeded to tame grass, with unsurpassed cattle and sheep range, and opportunities for putting up an unlimited quantity of hay. 125 acres of timber in the middle of the farm, affording an admirable protection to stock from prairie winds and storms.

One Farm of 280 acres, 1½ miles from Crown Point. 180 acres under fence. Good house and barn.

One Farm of 800 acres two miles from Crown Point. Comfortable house and stables. 300 acres under fence. 1400 bearing fruit trees.

One Farm of 160 acres, 1½ miles from Crown Point. Good comfortable one and a half story house, new horse barn, and other improvements. The whole under fence.

These Farms are all beautifully situated on main roads, and convenient to railroad facilities. Crown Point is the County seat of Lake County, Ind., about thirty miles from Chicago on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, a new road just completed, connecting Cincinnati with Chicago. I challenge the whole Mississippi Valley to produce a healthier location, or one of greater natural beauty, surrounded as it is by a soil unsurpassed in richness.

I will sell for one-fourth cash down, the balance in one, two and three years, or I will rent for cash or grain rent to good farmers. No others need apply.

W. A. CLARK.

Crown Point, Feb. 28, 1865. mh2m250-5t-1st?

156TH REGIMENT, ATTENTION.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

Belts, Sashes, Revolvers of all kinds, Officer's Uniforms, Hats and Caps, Shoulder Straps, and Chevrons and Stripes for Sergeants and Corporals.

The largest stock in the Northwest,

AND AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES.

BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, (Up Stairs.)

mh5m520-3t

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, [illegible]
CHICAGO, Feb 28, 1865.

I have for sale, on favorable terms, a few MUNICIPAL BONDS,

Drawing Seven Per Cent. Interest

Also SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS, having twenty-four years to run.

A sinking fund is provided for the Municipal [illegible] and the income from Water Rents is sufficient [illegible] both interest and principal of all the Water [illegible] The faith of the city is also pledged, and taxes [illegible] their payment is required by the city charter, [illegible] it should be necessary.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

[illegible]

Hay For Sale.

150 tons (in stack) at the HOMESTEAD FARM [illegible] Inquire of the Depot master at [illegible] subscriber upon the farm.

THOMAS P. [illegible]

5,000 CEDAR PO[illegible]

FOR SALE.

Enquire at our Hospital [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.

[illegible] Annual Meeting of Stockholders [illegible] Savings, Loan and Trust Company [illegible] thirteen Trustees, will be held [illegible] Company in Chicago, on Monday [illegible] tween the hours of 9 A. M. and [illegible]

[Special Notices

Doctor Thomson

Dr. James.

[illegible] the Illustrious Abernethy [illegible]

Upham's

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]nking and Exchange.

[illegible]NUFACTURERS NATION[illegible]

[illegible]RCHANTS' NATIONAL

Petroleum.

[illegible]UAL BENEFIT

[illegible]OLEUM COMPANY.

[illegible]ES AND TALLOW.

[illegible]ERFORDT,

[illegible] & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

On Thursday, March 9th.

[illegible]

CANNED PEACHES, PINE

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SY-

[illegible]

THE MUSIC COMMITTEE OF

[illegible]

FOUR CHOICE FARMS

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

In Lake County, Indiana.

[illegible]

156TH REGIMENT, ATTEN-

[illegible]

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Hay For Sale.

[illegible]

5,000 CEDAR POSTS

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Doctor Thomson

[illegible] Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible] at James' Lock Hospital, Custom House, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 94 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, syphilitic and private disorders [illegible] All kinds or diseases of [illegible] organs, and of a private nature [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

What the Illustrious Abernethy said.

[illegible]

Upham's

[illegible]

Itch! Itch! Itch!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! [illegible] OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

[illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

[illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Petroleum.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

[illegible]

130 Pearl st., (Hanover Square,) New York.

OFFICERS:

[illegible]

TRUSTEES:

[illegible]

HIDES AND TALLOW.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1865, at 10 [illegible]

S. D. HENDERSON, [illegible]

[illegible] HERFORDT,

[illegible] of Music, Piano, Violin, [illegible]

[illegible] TT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.,

[illegible]

[illegible] & COBB, BROKERS,

[illegible]

New Publications.

P. T. BARNUM ON HUMBUG.

Exposure of the Davenport Brothers, Spiritual Humbugs and their Victims Shown up. Mansfield, Colchester, Foster, Ferris, Harvey, Davis, Brittain, Colorado Jewett, Hatch, Home, Conklin, Gordon, Mrs. Chamberlain, Hiram Hoyt, Jordan, Jenny Lind, &c., &c. Rope-Tying Spirits, Table-Tipping, Spirit-Rapping, Blood-Red Writing on the Arm, Flying in the Dark Seances, Spiritual Music, Ballot-Tests, Reading Sealed Letters, Solid Iron Rings.

The publishers of the

New York Mercury,

Beg to remind the public that

P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,

The Great Showman, Lecturer, Autobiographer, and Proprietor of the American Museum, New York, still continues to contribute to their columns a rich and spicy chapter every week, on the

Ancient and Modern Humbugs of the World.

Mr. Barnum has already written forty-three splendid articles upon this subject, full of fun and information, [illegible] the SPIRITUALISTS, and is almost literally skinning them alive. [illegible] their every trick and pretence, and defies them to do their worst. [illegible] advertisement will give a slight idea of the castigations which spiritual blasphemers and their victims are receiving at his hands. Back numbers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, containing all of Mr. Barnum's articles, may be had of all news-dealers.

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head.
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose.
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK..........Cincinnati, Ohio

WM. JOHNSON..........Detroit, Mich

And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVILL, [illegible] & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1859, the American Central Railway, of Illinois, executed, acknowledged and delivered to Isaac Seymour, late of the city and State of New York, [illegible] mortgage [illegible] all and singular the railway of the said American Central Railway, constructed or hereafter to be constructed, from the town (now city) of New Boston, in Mercer County, Illinois, to the eastern boundary of said State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1865. JOHN P. [illegible], Trustee.

S. M. FASSETT'S NORTH-WESTERN PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

KNOWN AS THE

Largest in the World,

Is being appreciated by the public. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

THE GREAT CHICAGO CONSPIRACY CASE.

Testimony of the Misses Walsh, William Ewing, S. Remington, Jr., William R. Campbell and Patrick Burns.

[From our own Reporter.]

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1865.

The Military Commission assembled this morning in the rotunda of the Court House in this city, pursuant to adjournment. Colonel Murray, the President, and all the members of the Court were present, also the Judge Advocate, Major H. L. Burnett, Colonel Jackson, the Associate Government Counsel, the accused and their counsel. Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell appeared for the first time since his sickness, but in a very weak condition. The few days illness had wrought a great change in his appearance; indeed, the pale form which slowly entered the court room, leaning for support upon the shoulder of Mr. Walsh, seemed by no means to be the same man who, little over a week ago, stepped forward with such firmness and military precision.

The record of yesterday's proceedings was read by Mr. Recorder Ben. Pitman, and approved.

Miss Letitia Walsh, a young lady of about fourteen years of age, was then sworn as a witness for the defense. During her examination, the young lady was accommodated with a chair. She delivered her evidence in a low tone of voice, but with an air of apparent candor and truth.

TESTIMONY OF MISS L. WALSH.

My name is Letitia Walsh. I am the daughter of Mr. Charles Walsh; am fourteen years old. I was at home part of the time during last August. I did not see the man, Maurice Langhorne, who was shown to me in court yesterday, nor was he ever, to my knowledge, at my father's house. There never were any cartridges made in my father's house at any time, in the presence of myself or either of my sisters, or my mother.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate.—I am positive that Langhorne was never at my father's house. I never saw him. There were a great many persons coming to my father's house all the time, but not strangers. I do not know that I could recognize all the persons that came to my father's house in 1864. When visitors were in the parlor I was not allowed there; I did not go into society. I know nothing [illegible] any cartridges being in my father's house, nor the kegs of shot, nor the kegs of powder. There were some pistols there; they were first kept up stairs; they were moved to my room the Sunday before they were taken. When they were taken they were in my room. I am not used to fire arms, but I was not frightened when I saw pistols in my room. I did not inquire what they were to be used for. I did not hear my mother tell my brother that it was "none of his business," when he wanted to know why he could not go into a room that was locked. I heard nothing at all about it.

Mr. Cantrill and Mr. Daniels who I knew by the name of Travis, were introduced at our house by my uncle Teahon.

The cars run from the house to the city during week days, until 11 o'clock, and on Sunday night not later than 10 or half-past 10. Daniels and Cantrill had been at our house once before; they remained and took tea with us; that was about a week previous to my father's arrest. My father did not see them on their first, but only on their second visit. He was, I believe, introduced to them by my sister, at the tea table. Immediately after tea, my father went to the city, in company with uncle Joseph. When he left he said he would be back in a few hours; and Daniels and Cantrill awaited the return of my uncle. They were invited to remain at the house on account of the cars ceasing to run. Our house is outside of the city limits, in a portion of the woods. It is a matter of common occurrence for gentlemen to visit at our house, and especially on Sundays.

I remained at boarding-school two years, but did not stay to complete my education.

I saw Cantrill and Daniels at my father's house at the tea table, on the Sunday night before the arrest. I never saw them before nor since. During September, October and November I was at school, and when at home I was in the nursery.

RE-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Asay.—I was in the camp at one time, and was pointed out by a soldier to some person, a citizen, as one of Mr. Walsh's daughters. The person to whom I was pointed out was not Mr. Langhorne. I do not know Mr. Shanks.

Miss Maggie Walsh, the eldest daughter of Mr. Walsh, was next sworn as a witness for the defense. The following is her evidence:

TESTIMONY OF MISS WALSH.

I am the daughter of Mr. Charles Walsh. I was at my father's house near Camp Douglas part of Sunday immediately preceding the Democratic Convention. I was there on the Monday following. My mother was attending a funeral at my grandmother's and was not at home any time during Monday, and did not return until about twelve o'clock on Monday night. No cartridges were ever made in my presence at our house. I saw the Government witness called Maurice Langhorne at this court when he was pointed out to me, but that person was never, to my knowledge, in my father's house, nor did I ever see him, at any time, assisting in making cartridges.

Mr. Asay. Did your father give to you any reason why you would have to leave school?

Miss Walsh. He did.

Mr Asay. What reason did he assign?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question as immaterial, or more properly because at best it was but hearsay evidence.

Mr. Asay thought he had not the authorities with him, could readily prove that the declaration of a party, forming part of the *res gesta* of a question is always admissible. In many cases it would be readily conceded that the declarations of Charles Walsh were perfectly legitimate, as for example regarding the possession of arms. If then a declaration is admissible at some times to prove any particular subject, all declarations are admissible which tend to throw light upon the subject. Again, if the acts of Walsh are inadmissible, as they have been ruled to be, then the declarations accompanying those acts should be admissible also. When a father is willing to withdraw his child from the advantages of an education, the appreciation of which on his part is seen from the fact that it was commenced, and actually withdraws her from these advantages for the sake of his country, it is a test of loyalty of the highest degree, and as loyalty in the present case is a matter of the greatest importance inasmuch as the accused is charged with being a disloyal man, proof of its existence should be allowed.

The Court, on deliberation, sustained the objection of the Judge Advocate.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate.—I am the second daughter of Charles Walsh, my oldest sister's name is Mary. I have been at home all the time during the last year. I visit the city sometimes twice or thrice a week. Some time during the early part of last August, I visited Peoria in company with my father to attend a mass meeting there. I heard speeches made by Mr. Yule, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. James. I did not hear Amos Greene speak, though I understood he did. We remained there two days and stopped at the Peoria House. We had no other business there than to attend the meeting. When my uncle introduced Travis and Cantrill to us at my father's house he did not say they were escaped prisoners, he said he had known them before.

My father had a great deal of company coming to his house, but all who came were not introduced to me. I think I could remember all who were introduced to me, but those who were not I do not think I could. I think it possible that if a person had been introduced to me with whiskers and mustache, and six or eight months afterwards I met the same person, without them and in a different dress, that I should not be able to identify him. I was not in my father's confidence so far as to know his plans and his business. I knew of these arms being in the house; they were kept in the front chamber up stairs. They were brought there, I think, about June or July. I do not think they were brought in August, because I knew there were arms there at the time of the Convention and before. I do not know by whom they were brought there. I know they were brought there in the day time. I remember asking my sister if the arms had been there before, and she replied that they had been brought that day. All that I know about the arms being brought I got from my sister. The guns were loose, but I believe the pistols were in cases; but I do not know how many there were. When they were brought they were all put into the barn at the house. I think I first saw them a few weeks before papa's arrest. I saw these arms in the sitting-room first of all. That was the room back of the parlor, and they were there three or four days, under the sofa. They were afterward taken up stairs to the front room. I have always seen powder about the house; I saw a keg of it for a great many months, but I do not remember seeing more than one keg.

The keg of powder was kept in the barn; afterward I saw it in the house. That was about a week before papa's arrest. I do not recollect when I first saw the shot; but it was only a short time before papa's arrest. The cartridges were first taken into the hall; they were in small boxes; they were brought by one gentleman, and were taken up stairs into the front room. I do not know how many there were. This was three or four weeks before papa's arrest. There was also some cartridges brought by my uncle; these were in the sitting-room closet. I never knew of any cartridges being made at our house, and I never knew of father or mother saying anything about them; nor did I ever hear of my brother being prohibited by my mother from going into any room; nor of his asking what they were doing in any room, and being told by my mother it was none of his business.

RE-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Asay.—When my sister Mary spoke about the arms being in the house, she said they were for the Democratic Convention. There was a trunk containing arms, carried to Peoria when I and my father went there; they were of the same kind as were afterwards found at my father's house, and were part of the same lot. The trunk containing the arms was delivered at Peoria to Mr. W. W. O'Brien; he is an Irishman, and, I think, a member of the Legislature; he lives at Peoria. The arms were taken there in anticipation that the Abolitionists would disturb the meeting, and were to be used in self-defense. There was a good sized trunk of them. I stopped going to boarding school about the Christmas of 1863.

Mr. Asay.—Did your father ever tell you the intended use of the arms in his possession.

The Judge Advocate objected to the question as immaterial and illegitimate. It was human nature, and in accordance with common sense, that a man charged with crime would always asseverate his innocence; the law, therefore, wisely decided that declarations made by an accused in his favor, shall not be received. The only exception to this rule was, in the case of declarations made during the act, or in the execution of the design, or when part of a declaration or conversation was adduced by the prosecution, it was the privilege of the accused to prove the whole of the conversation.

Mr. Asay, in opposing the objection, said that in the case of Stewart *versus* the State in the Ohio reports, it was ruled that in murder it is competent for the accused to show how he was engaged when he met the murdered man, and also his actions a short time before the occurrence. Greenleaf, vol. 1 page 1[illegible], rules that a main transaction is not necessarily confined to any one time, but may extend over a considerable period. Thus, in the case of a man who runs away from his creditors and goes abroad, an act of bankruptcy is committed, but the act does not terminate with his departure, but the act extends during the whole time of his absence abroad.

The Judge Advocate did not dispute the law of the counsel, but could not see its application. Supposing Walsh had made a statement of the use of the arms as they were brought into the house —that declaration would be legitimate. But when the weapons were once there, any after declaration was a subject of thought. The possession of the arms was not the conspiracy they had proven against the accused. It was only an isolated fact or circumstance, which must stand or fall by itself.

Mr. Asay said, that the Judge Advocate had, from the beginning, assumed and argued that the conspiracy was a proven act; the conspiracy being the sacking and burning of Chicago, and the release of the rebel prisoners. He (Asay) denied, most emphatically, that these charges had been proven. The possession of arms had been shown in evidence; it was now proposed to show for what purpose those arms had been procured, and were used; and they would bring witnesses here, even should they all be captured, and the jails required to be enlarged to receive them.

The Court retired for deliberation, and overruled the objection of the Judge Advocate.

Witness.—My father said the arms were for the protection of Democrats at the polls and at the meeting at Peoria, in case they should be interfered with.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

My father made this statement about the arms when we went to Peoria, which was a month or two after they were brought.

Question by the [illegible]

[illegible]

Question objected to by another member of the Court, on the ground that it had already been ruled out when asked by the counsel for the accused.

The Commission retired, and decided that the question should be put, as by a member of the Court.

Witness Continued: My father told me, as his reason for removing me from school, that he could not afford to keep me there; that he had to raise those regiments for his country, and that he could not send me till next summer; and I have not had a chance to go to school since. During the week of the convention my father spent most of his time in the city. He was Grand Marshal of the procession, after the nomination of McClellan. I do not know that my father received any remuneration in that way for the raising of those regiments. He was, for a time, the Colonel of one of them. The first was raised in the spring of 1861. I attended school at St. Agatha's Catholic Academy, in Chicago, where I was a boarder. I never remember any gentleman being presented to me at any time, by the name of Hunt, (alias Langhorne,) nor Dr. Hunter, (alias Capt. Hines,) nor Mr. Wilson, (alias Castleman.)

The Court then adjourned until tomorrow, Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

CINCINNATI, March 3.

The Military Commission assembled this morning at eleven o'clock.

The record of the last session of the Court was read and approved.

Miss Maggie Walsh, was then called upon the stand by Mr. Asay. She said: I recognize the photograph presented to me by Mr. Asay, as a correct picture of the exterior of my father's house. The fence shown in the drawing as in front of the house, is on the other side of the street.

The photograph was then submitted as evidence by the counsel, and at his request attached to the record.

By the Judge Advocate.—My uncle, who introduced Mr. Travis, or Daniels, and Mr. Cantrill to me, spells his name Teahon, and not Thehon. I do not know that he is the person spoken of by Mr. Courtney, as going to the Alton depot to receive men to vote in Chicago.

Mr. William Ewing was then sworn by the Judge Advocate, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. EWING.

Examined by Judge Bartley.—My name is William E. Ewing. I am an attorney at law, and reside at Quincy, Ill. I have been a member of the organization known as the Order of American Knights. I joined it in the spring of 1863, and the last meeting I attended was in July or August, 1863, at Chicago. I was a member of the Grand Council, and represented Woodford county in that body. The object of the Order, as I understood it, was to organize the Democratic party in such a way that it could defend itself and rights at the polls. There was a particular manner pointed out by which this was to be attained, and was that the members were to be armed. I do not know that arms were furnished by the Order, each member being expected to provide himself with a weapon. The occasion of the organization, as I learned, grew out of the presence of a secret Order called the Union League, in the other political party.

No other object than acting on the defensive, was entertained by the Order. I never heard the slightest intimation in my life, that any such object as that of aiding the Confederate army, or releasing the Confederate prisoners, was in any way at all held in view by this Order. That subject was incidentally discussed at the meeting of the Grand Council in Chicago—the last I attended; some one asked what was to be done in regard to the draft, stating that some members of the organization in his county, would not submit to the draft, and wanted to know what action the council would take. In reply to this member, Mr. Green, who I believe was in the chair, said that the Order would take no action at all in the matter. The members had sworn to obey the laws, and to resist the draft would be a violation of that oath. The members of the council generally acquiesced in the remarks of Mr. Green on the subject, though no vote or official action was taken. Don't recollect that the subject of releasing the Confederate prisoners in the North was ever discussed at all. I do not believe that any resistance to the authorities of the United States was ever contemplated, except in the event of any interference on their part with the rights of Democrats at the polls, and then we were to act on the defensive only.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate—I joined the Order of American Knights in the spring of 1863, at Springfield, Illinois. Was initiated by P. C. Wright, who I heard was afterwards editor of the New York *News*, and who is now in Fort Lafayette I believe. I do not know anything of the Order of Sons of Liberty. It was organized, I believe, at a meeting of the radical members of the American Knights, at New York, in February, 1864. I do [illegible] know that there was only a change made in the name of the Order and some slight changes in the ritual, for I understood that very cardinal alterations were made in the ritual. I have seen the ritual of the Order of American Knights and heard it explained. So far as the oath was concerned, I think it only pledged that we must defend our rights at the polls, and did not contain principles opposed to the Government.

Judge Advocate—Then sir, how do you reconcile with that understanding this portion of the oath? Tell me if I quote correctly:

"I do promise further, that at all times I will, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed. Any monarch, first of all against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or government, usurped, it may be even in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a government for themselves of their own free choice."

Witness—I believe your quotation is perfectly correct, but I think it would be impossible to write a stronger obligation to the Government and the Constitution, and authority of the United States, than that oath contains. To understand it aright, it should be borne in mind that in the first degree, it is laid down that the Constitution of the United States contains the fundamental law and doctrines. Any thing that was against it, we were against, and anything in favor of constitutional law, we were in favor of. I never heard that the doctrines and opinions of the Order of the American Knights were modified and made less obnoxious in the ritual of the Sons of Liberty.

The Judge Advocate—Who are "the oppressed" mentioned in the oath which you say I have quoted correctly?

Witness—I think all of us, just now.

Judge Advocate—Which do you consider the "government usurped?"

Witness—I do not know that any in particular is indicated. I may have heard it expressed in the order that President Lincoln was exercising some powers not delegated to him by the Constitution, though I don't know that that sentiment was a cardinal principle of the order. It may have been held that the President had usurped some powers, and was to that extent a "government usurped." Probably it was so believed by a majority of the Order.

Judge Advocate—The oath says that you will oppose "any power which is waging war against any people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish a government for themselves." To whom might that apply?

Witness—So far as you now quote, it may be applied to the Confederates; though if you finish the sentence, you will read: "endeavoring to establish a government founded on the eternal principles of liberty." Now, while it was considered that Mr. Lincoln had usurped some powers, it was believed that Jeff Davis had usurped all the powers. When I was initiated I asked whether a certain portion of the oath had any reference to the Confederacy, and was distinctly informed by Mr. Wright that it had not. It is true the Southern people were trying to establish a government of their own free choice, but the members did not understand by that oath that they were to assist them.

The Judge Advocate read a portion of the ritual denouncing the coercion of a sovereign State by the General Government.

Witness: I do not believe in any such sentiments as those. I never saw them in the ritual of the Order of American Knights, and think that some portions of the ritual read by the Judge Advocate belong to the Sons of Liberty.

The witness read a paragraph in the ritual eulogizing, in high terms, the original Federal Government formed by the union of the thirteen free and original States.

Mr. Asay wished to interpose an objection against any further prosecution of the question of the Order of American Knights at the present time or place. He considered all testimony as to the character of the Order, whatever it was, perfectly irrelevant. His objection was not made by any consultation with his brother counsel, but was entirely on his own responsibility on behalf of Charles Walsh, and, so far as it extended to Col. Grenfell, on his behalf also, though he understood no proof had been adduced to show, even if it was claimed that Mr. Grenfell was at all implicated in the Order. He did not care to express an opinion regarding the Order. He did not wish to uphold it, condemn it, or whitewash it. He did not believe in secret political societies at all, though he had once joined the Union League. He was not a member now, for when he discovered the real objects of the Order, (here Mr. Asay elevated his right hand so as to exhibit to advantage a massive gold ring, and placing his foot forward with his left hand in his vest pocket, assumed an extremely dignified and oratorical position), when he discovered its intentions he instantly withdrew. [Feeling relieved at the intense weight he had removed from his conscience, Mr. Asay was enabled to quote law.] Section 4 under the head "Charges," in the Report of the Judge Advocate General, asserts, in its definition of the term, that a military charge consists of two positions, the charge proper and the specification. The first simply defines the offense, the other more elaborately specifies its nature—where in the trial of a soldier the specification was "Drunk on duty," the charge might be simply "Drunk," when the proper evidence might be submitted. In the present case, the prisoners were not charged with being members of an Order conspiring to commit the crime. When evidence as to the nature of the Order, showing that it was treasonable and its members traitors, would be admissible, but are charged with conspiring individually among themselves. Judge Burnett first commenced the inquiry whether at the Richmond House a conspiracy was completed which had been commenced in Canada. Failing in that, he proceeds to an investigation of the Sons of Liberty, thus trying, by riding two horses, to get round the ring in some shape or other.

The Court—Why had you not thought of this before?

Mr. Asay—Because I had raised so many objections, square, but technical which have been overruled, that I felt I was speaking too much; evidence which, I was willing that the glimmering light should break in upon this cesspool of secret societies. Now I object to this evidence as irrelevant, for if admitted it will leave the trial unfinished by the day of resurrection, when the prisoner will be removed for trial to a higher bar on a change of venue.

Judge Bartley, on the part of Judge Morris, desired that the evidence with respect to this organization might be received, as it was to the advantage of his client that it should be shown whether the organization was treasonable or strictly loyal.

The Judge Advocate did not care to have this testimony continued. It was at the discretion of the defense whether any further testimony should be submitted on that subject. He said that, however, if it might be possible that the defense could show that this organization was loyal, he would be glad to have such testimony continued in order to remove the stain of guilt which now rests on many of the people of this country.

The Court, on deliberation, declined to entertain the objection.

In reference to the sovereignty of the thirteen original States, referred to in the ritual, the witness continued: I understand the General Government derives all its sovereignty from the States; and I understand that the States in all matters which they have not conveyed to the General Government, are sovereign and supreme; but I do not say that the General Government may not coerce a State. I understand the power possessed by the General Government to be a delegated power, binding the States together for perpetual union. I do not know that the members of the Order ever claimed that they were to defend what were the reserved rights of States. They did, of course, as individuals, express their opinions, in the Order, as well as out of it. If the Government did undertake to coerce a State, I do not know but that the obligation I took would bind me to take up arms in defense of the State that might be coerced. Some members of the Order did claim that the South was unconstitutionally coerced; I have heard this in, as well as out of the Order. When resistance to the draft was spoken of at the meeting of the Grand Council in Chicago, when Mr. Green was in the chair, he said that the Order would not resist the draft, and counseled obedience to the law.

I made a speech in Peoria, at the meeting there, in 1864; but I do not know that the incidental expenses of that meeting were defrayed by the rebel Government; I know, on the contrary, that they were not, as I assisted myself. It is possible the rebel Government may have furnished money to buy up newspapers in the country, though I do not know it from members of the Order. The arming of the members was discussed in the Order; but the Order was not to arm them. They were to be armed for self-defense, and for protecting their rights at the polls. There were a great many reasons for believing that their rights would be infringed upon; there was a great deal of anxiety and fear, and it was deemed necessary to resist encroachments upon their rights; the acts of the Administration, and its violation of the laws, were the causes that created this fear, and the fear was the cause of the arming.

RE-EXAMINATION.

By Judge Bartley.—The arming spoken of, I understand, was solely for the purpose of defending their rights at the polls, and did not contemplate any resistance to the laws of Government or the Administration. [illegible] not say that this is the opinion of the Order; no action was ever taken by the Order upon this subject, nor did it ever contemplate resisting the power that the President had assumed. I do not think there would have been twenty members in the State who would have remained in the organization, had such a determination been avowed. They only contemplated opposition to an improper use of power, by strictly lawful means. No unlawful means of opposing the Administration were proposed in the Order, to my knowledge; nor was there any opposition to the Administration in its measures, for carrying on the war; nor did the obligation of the Order require us to resist the exercise of power by the Administration, in any way, except by the appeal to judicial and legal tribunals.

Q.—Did the arming of the Order have any intention in view of resistance to such laws?

A.—No, sir. I don't think there were twenty members in the State who would have remained in the Order in case it should have intended resistance to the constitutional laws of the country. There was no disposition that I knew of among the members of the Order to resist the measures of the Government in carrying on the war. The Democrats generally expected to elect their candidate for President, and they thought that then they would have their constitutional rights; but if he should not be elected then they would submit as they had done. So far as I know it was the general opinion of the members of the Order that the rebellion was in direct violation to the Constitution, and should not receive their support.

BY THE COURT.

Q.—Do you know that the Union League was armed for any purpose whatever?

A.—I never was in any of their lodges, and I don't know that they were armed; I have only heard others say they were armed.

Question by the Court.—According to your views when you took the oath, who were the people that were oppressed?

A.—There were no people spoken of in particular. It was simply laid down as a general principle.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the Government of the thirteen colonies was the same as our present National Government?

A.—Yes, sir, I do.

Q.—Was not the original Government federal, while our present Government is national—that the several colonies were sovereign, while at present it is the National Government that is sovereign?

A.—I do not so understand it, according to the Constitution. And I hold that there was no such change made at the formation of the United States.

Mr. S. Remington was then sworn as a witness of the defense. The following is his testimony:

TESTIMONY OF S. REMINGTON, JR.

My name is S. Remington, Jr. I reside in Chicago, where I have lived since September, 1861. I am in the store of T. P. Burns. I attended a meeting in Chicago on the Sunday night prior to the election, held at the Invincible Club room. I went at the invitation of Mr. Walsh, who said there was to be a meeting to prepare for the election on the following Monday. About thirty-five or forty people were there. I did not consider it a meeting of the Society of the Illini, but a public meeting of Democrats. I had been a member of the organization, but had left it ten months before that. At that meeting I said that I had seen some men that I thought were in Chicago for the purpose of voting the Republican ticket, and I wished to know if anybody had been appointed to look after them. Mr. Walsh said that there were men in the city belonging to their party, and that we must be careful that we did not challenge our friends. My suspicions that Hull was a spy was the reason of my leaving the organization. He wanted to know who brought those men there. He said this was a secret organization, and what was done by one brother, another brother might in right not know. I said I deemed it unadvisable to state by whom these men were brought to Chicago, that Mr. Hull was not a member of the Democratic Central or County Committee, and it was none of his business. I said this because I believed him to be a spy. Dr. Ayer spoke, and said that arms would be delivered to Democrats to protect themselves. Mr. Walsh also stated this, and said that the arms must be returned after the election; that they would be delivered to Democrats, and their friends, and they would be held responsible. Dr. Ayer pulled out a small revolver and exhibited it to the audience, but he said, he did not think that was sufficient. He said he wanted one that would shoot far, and shoot straight. He said that the Union Leaguers were armed and disciplined, and drilled nightly, and that we ought to be prepared. Mr. Walsh said that arms would be given to those that had none, but he hoped there would be no occasion to use them. He thought that the election would pass off peaceably, and that they would succeed in carrying Cook county, and certainly the city.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate—I joined the Illini in the winter of 1862; the society was understood to be the Order of American Knights. I saw those men that had arrived in the city on Saturday night in front of the Sherman house, and I remarked to a friend that I thought they were brought to Chicago by "Long John," to vote the Republican ticket; presently, I saw a person, who seemed to be at their head, speaking to a coachman; I afterward went up to him, and he told me he was a Government detective.

When Mr. Walsh said that some of our friends had come, and that we must be careful not to challenge them, I supposed they were brought to assist us in case the Republican party interfered with our election, in which case they were to assist us, because we were to have a "free election or a free fight." I thought that bringing these men to the city was a very foolish proceeding, as I thought we had enough Democrats to carry the election without them.

William R. Campbell, formerly an *attache* of the Chicago *Times*, was next sworn as a witness for the accused, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF WM. R. CAMPBELL.

I reside in Chicago. I have known Mr. Walsh since he was Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives in 1863. I have known his family since last March. I assisted in recruiting a company (of which I was to have been First Lieutenant) for one of the Irish regiments, the 90th Illinois, called Father Dunn's Regiment. I know Mr. Walsh to have been very actively engaged in raising that regiment. Last summer I was engaged as private and confidential Secretary to Mr. Isaac R. Diller, Chairman of the Central Democratic State Committee. During 1864, I learned of the existence of arms for the use and under the control of the Democratic party. I knew that some of these arms were stored at Mr. Walsh's house; I saw some of them, revolvers, myself. I was, at the time, reporter on the Chicago *Times*; and as Mr. Walsh knew I was going to Peoria, he asked me if I would take a trunk full of these revolvers down to the depot. He had told me that as they anticipated trouble he was going to take some there. I consented, and took them from Mr. Walsh's house down to the train, had them checked, and at Peoria delivered them to Mr. Walsh at the Peoria House. They were what is known as eight-inch revolvers. He said they were for Democrats—to be used by them for self-protection, and he offered me one of them for my own use. I know Mr. O'Brien, a lawyer of Peoria. I heard him and Mr. Walsh speaking of these revolvers, and I understood they were handed over to Mr. O'Brien.

A slip of paper was here put in evidence, containing the following:

"PEORIA, August 3, 1864. Received of Charles Walsh, 25 vols. of ———. W. W. O'BRIEN."

There was no disturbance at the Peoria meeting, and the arms were not used. I know, from members of Mr. Walsh's family, of arms being at his house after this. When the Chicago *Times* office was likely to be attacked, I saw some arms, and I heard Mr. Walsh say, there, that those arms were for the protection of that institution in case it should be attacked. That was about the time Mr. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, was knocked down by "Horse" Eddy. Mr. Newhouse also had been knocked down, and the authorities having refused to arrest the parties assaulting, gave rise to considerable excitement. Politically, "Horse" Eddy is known as a radical Abolitionist, and, in a small way, as an active partisan of the Republican party. Up to the time of the election, I have heard Mr. Walsh and other Democrats say that there were arms in his possession for the use of the Democratic party. At the time the 90th regiment was being raised, and when it was in camp, Mr. Walsh's house, which was in the vicinity of the camp, was the general rendezvous for the officers and men of the regiment. I know Mr. Walsh to have been considered an active Democrat, active in raising regiments for the Government, and more particularly was he known as the friend of Irish soldiers in the field.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate—I was private Secretary to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. I never belonged to a secret political society in my life.

Patrick Burns, the witness who was sworn at Mr. Asay's request, a few days ago, to prevent his running away, was next examined. He said:

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK BURNS.

I live in Chicago, and am a member of the paid fire department. I was present at the Sunday night meeting of the Invincible Club, preceding the election in Chicago. The whole of the business of the meeting was in reference to the election day. Something was said about men being in town, and I remember Mr. Remington saying there were men in the city, who he judged, belonged to the Republican party. Mr. Walsh said that they might be our friends, that they were all right, and we must be careful at the election not to challenge them. Dr. Ayer spoke at the meeting, and he said Democrats would have a good deal to do, and he encouraged Democrats to be prepared for the emergency. Dr. Ayer pulled out his revolver; he said that he had a small one, but he did not think it sufficient. He said, "I want something that will shoot far and straight." Mr. Walsh said that those who had no arms would be furnished, but that each one receiving arms would be responsible for their return. The arms were understood to be deposited at Mr. Walsh's house. I knew of a box of cartridges being sent to Mr. Walsh's house. The first who spoke to me about cartridges was Mr. Strawn. He said, "We are all asleep; we are all talk, and no action, while the Union League is armed and drilling every night in four or five halls in the city." I coincided with him. He said the young men should make preparation, in case of our being interfered with at the polls. The day after, I met Mr. James Geary, and told him what Strawn had said to me, and he said the young men were making preparation, and were making cartridges, and that he would like to assist, but as he did not like to do it at his house, I offered him the key of my room. When I went there I saw, perhaps, about a dozen cartridges on the top of the bureau. I objected to their lying about in this way, and he afterward got a box, in which other cartridges that were made were put, and some that I suppose were made elsewhere, and brought to the room. The trunk was pushed under the bed. My understanding was, that these cartridges were to be used at the election, in case of interference at the polls.

Mr. Asay—Did you assist in making any cartridges yourself?

Witness—Well, I must say that I did help to make some.

Mr. Asay—For what purpose were they to be used?

Witness—I asked Geary what he wanted this stock of cartridges for, as we could not take them to the polls, and he replied that they might be wanted to fall back upon. The box remained at my room for probably two weeks, when Geary told me to get an express and take the box to the house of Mr. Charles Walsh. In the afternoon of the same day I sent the box to Mr. Walsh's house, as Geary had directed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate.—I joined the secret organization about a year ago. I never saw Mr. Walsh there till the Sunday night meeting. I saw Judge Morris shortly after I joined. For the last five or six months I have not seen him at the meetings. I understood that we were to be armed to meet any resistance at the polls on the part of the Union League. Mr. Geary, among others, said this. The *Chicago Times* and *Chicago Post* also said that resistance might be offered, and that we should be prepared to meet it. This was the general belief of Democrats, I believe.

Question—Did Geary tell you that the cartridges were made before they were brought to your room?

Question objected to as illegitimate.

It being past three o'clock, the Commission adjourned to meet on Monday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HARRIS G. G.

Meeting of the Arkansas Legislature.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 25, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A considerable number of the members of the General Assembly of this State have left, since the late adjournment of that body, to reside temporarily in Illinois and adjacent portions of the Northwest.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, of the 16th, requiring "the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol on the first Monday in April next, to consider and give their decision upon the amendment, proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'"

The Commanding General, also, of this Department has issued an order to Quartermasters within its limits to "furnish transportation to all the members of the Legislature of Arkansas upon military railroad or any Government transports, to and from, and for any travel during the extra session of the General Assembly called by the Governor on the 16th inst."

As it is very important to have as many [illegible] on the occasion referred to, you [illegible] giving this note an insertion in the columns of your paper.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
ROBERT J. T. WHITE,
Secretary of State, Arkansas.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.

Expected Battle South of Petersburg—Gen. J. E. Johnston's First General Order.

MEETING OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN—VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 28.]

The Georgia Legislature met on the 15th inst., when Gov. Brown sent in a characteristic message, of which a brief abstract has been published:

The message of Gov. Brown commences with a defense of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities; and while her army of able-bodied sons were held for the defense of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking "an honest blow" for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for overthrowing Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defense. He says that there are only fourteen hundred exempts in the State, and most of these are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government who refuse to sell their surplus to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate agents can lock up the corn-cribs and smoke-houses against the State purchasing agents. Referring to the penitentiary, he says that more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted. He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse stealing or burglary. He opposes the arming of slaves, believing them to be more valuable as agricultural laborers than they could be as soldiers. They do not wish to go into the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them fight. Compel them to take up arms, and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of heroism when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not reasonable to demand it of them. Whenever we establish the act that they are a military people we destroy the theory that they are unfit to be free. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery. He complained of the usurpation of the Confederate Congress in levying disproportionate taxation, and says that much of the most objectionable legislation is imposed upon the country by the votes of men who act without responsibility to constituency out of the army. He takes the government to task for a great variety of alleged abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrest of citizens without authority by provost guards, the passport system, and the partiality of the government to men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and boys are forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, and traces his military career during the war. Our government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and if the present policy is persisted in, it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. Governor Brown states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either, he would give his earnest support to the President's policy, as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirit of our people, and driving them in despair to seek refuge from a worse tyranny by placing themselves under a government they loathe and detest. For the cure of existing evils he recommends the repeal of the conscription act, and the return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by requisitions upon the State; the observance of good faith with the soldiers by paying them promptly; the abandonment of impressments and secret sessions, and no more representations without constituency; and, finally, taking from the President his power as commander-in-chief. He calls for a convention of the States to amend the Constitution, and closes in the following language: "My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free man. If, by the obstinacy and weakness of our rulers, we fall, a common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark; the tempest howls; the ship is lashed with turbulent waves; the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool; our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together, and be hurled in irretrievable ruin."

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE SOUTH OF PETERSBURG.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.]

There is a general opinion that as soon as the condition of the roads is improved, the enemy will commence a heavy movement on our right, in the vicinity of Petersburg. There is no doubt that his cavalry and the main body of the infantry have been moved toward Hatcher's Run, and that but a feeble force is left to confront our lines east of Petersburg. It is reported by deserters from Grant's lines that there is but one corps (the 9th) left between the Weldon road and the Appomattox river. This heavy massing on the enemy's left means an important battle, in which Grant probably designs another experiment upon our lines before Sherman can possibly get up to share in that fond conclusion—foregone in Yankee estimation—the capture of Richmond. That laurel, Grant is, no doubt, adventurously resolved to pluck for himself, even at the hazard of an attempt which may cost him a defeat such as he has not yet experienced.

BEAUREGARD SUSPENDED—ORDER OF GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 28.]

Telegraphic delayed reports from North Carolina state that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston again assumes command of the Army of Tennessee.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 25.

General Order No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief the undersigned has assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee and all the troops in the department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He takes his position with strong hope, because he will have in counsel and on the field the aid of the high talents and skill of the general whom he succeeds. He exhorts all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assures his comrades of that army who are still with their colors that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed is undiminished.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

Copartnerships.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned,

ROSS & FOSTER,

Having this day formed a new co-partnership by admitted into their firm WILLIAM A. PUTNEY, take this mode of announcing to their friends and the public, that they will continue their business as heretofore, at the old stand of ROSS & FOSTER, [illegible] street, under the new firm name of

ROSS, FOSTER & CO.

Chicago, March 1, 1865.
JOHN H. ROSS,
JAMES H. FOSTER,
WILLIAM A. PUTNEY.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ourselves together for the transaction of a strictly Commission Business under the firm name of [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] March 1, 1865.
[illegible] WALKER.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

AT

$10 per Share, not Liable to Assessment.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Post Office Address, Box 5,368, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.

[illegible]

ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.

ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made by drafts, registered notes, if government bonds and securities, [illegible] their market value. [illegible]

Most Successful Petroleum Company.

For New Orleans—From Cairo.

THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT, MAMMOTH PASSENGER STEAMER,

LADY GAY,

JNO. A. WILLIAMSON.........MASTER.

[illegible]

DR. J. R. NEWTON WILL [illegible]

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
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Diabetes,

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating,

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,

Stranguary and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and debilitate the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

In Dysmenorrhœa, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 46 Cliff street, New York.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

Cures all diseases of the

ORGANS OF GENERATION, &c.,

In a shorter time than any other medicine discovered. The cure is permanent and strengthens the diseased parts.

Price $1 per box, sent free by mail on receipt of the money. For sale at wholesale by

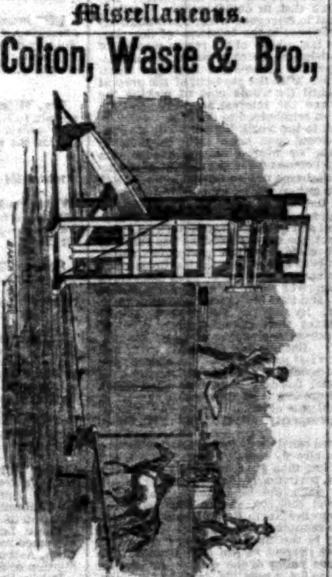
LORD & SMITH.

Wholesale Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

AHERN & ROBINSON,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

Miscellaneous.

Colton, Waste & Bro.,



Manufacturers and Proprietors of

WASTE'S

ROLLER HAY PRESS,

35 Main-st., Galesburg, Ill.

We have rebuilt our Manufactory, (lately destroyed by fire,) and are now prepared to furnish

HAY PRESSES

On short notice. We have the best machine in use. Twice the amount of Hay can be pressed in same time, and tighter, with this than any known Press, and without breaking the straw, or injuring the machine by violent concussions, as is the case with the BEATER PRESS, the only Press beside ours, that makes a tight bale.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-Built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabin, $[illegible] and $100; steerage, $[illegible], payable in American currency.

To New York from any of the above places: Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible], payable in gold or equivalent in American currency.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or
JOHN STEWART, Agent,
No. 3 Tremont Block, Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, situated on the [illegible], at one of the most desirable points in Central Illinois. House furnished with engine and machinery [illegible]. The entire or one-half interest will be sold. For particulars and terms inquire of or address

[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] Chicago.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The subscriber offers to sell, or form into Company, [illegible] acres of choice Oil and Coal Lands, near the celebrated "SMITH'S FERRY" Oil Regions, Beaver County, Pa., [illegible] miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. [illegible]

For maps, geological survey, and full particulars, apply to WM. J. KANE, Allegheny City, Pa.

Medicinal

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

Among all the celebrated remedies for the cure of these diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, none [illegible] to give such satisfaction to all as

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla.

In the Western States, nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are afflicted with a torpid or inactive condition of the Liver, [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is an infallible cure for Liver Complaint. It has a specific action on the liver, and a few bottles will cure the worst cases.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is a radical cure for Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism. This medicine removes the cause by purifying the blood, and the cure is certain and permanent.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Has cured more cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, than any other remedy ever invented. No one has ever used it without benefit.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Stands pre-eminent as the best remedy ever discovered for diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy and Gravel. It has cured cases of over forty years' standing.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is the best remedy known to the civilized world for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Loss of Memory, General Debility, Pain in the Nerves of the face, and the various Nervous Affections to which females are liable, and equally so much in a low or debilitated state of health. It is a never-failing cure for these complaints.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is the best Cosmetic known. Ladies who admire a clear white skin and a rosy cheek, should abandon the use of paints and washes of every kind, which only injure the skin, and use this medicine. This beautifies the skin by purifying the blood and giving activity to every minute vessel, thus changing the dark and sallow countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is a great female medicine. It immediately counteracts the prevalence of the female trouble. Those suffering from weakness and lassitude should use it, become vigorous and full of energy under its influence. No female should neglect to take it who is approaching that change in life, the CESSATION OF THE MENSES. In such cases it cannot be too highly recommended.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ringworm and Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Sores, Blotches, Pimples on the face, and all Eruptions of the Skin. But for the cure of Scrofula, Old Sores, and Skin Diseases of every kind,

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

Will be found a valuable assistant to the Iodine and Sarsaparilla in subduing the disease. The Iodine and Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes the cause, while the Ointment heals the Sores, and thus a speedy and permanent cure is effected. Both are recommended for these complaints.

Something the Afflicted Should Know.

Those who are afflicted and need a special Purifying medicine, should know that

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Is six times stronger, cheaper and better, than any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or no pay will be taken for it. This has been thoroughly tested, and is known to be a fact. Therefore,

ASK FOR DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA, and take nothing else.

Price—The Iodine and Sarsaparilla, $1.50 per bottle.

Price—Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, [illegible] cents per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, No. [illegible] Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois, and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Stop that Cough.

DR. CARTER'S

COUGH BALSAM,

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

The most perfect, pleasant and efficacious remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS, is

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

This medicine IMMEDIATELY STOPS THE COUGH, produces free and easy expectoration, removes all mucous and foul matter from the air passages, gives ease in difficult breathing, allays the irritation of the Lungs, and effects a SPEEDY CURE by soothing and HEALING all the Pulmonary organs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Is purely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its qualities, and so mild and pleasant as the most delicate cordial. It has been in general use for the last TEN YEARS. Millions of bottles have been sold, and Physicians, Druggists, and ALL WHO HAVE USED IT unite in saying that it is the MOST SPEEDY and EFFICACIOUS REMEDY that they have ever used.

WINTER COUGH.

The harsh dry winter Cough which affects OLD PEOPLE and INVALIDS in a LOW STATE OF HEALTH, can be EFFECTUALLY CURED by the use of

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

It warms, moistens and stimulates the whole breathing apparatus, and imparts new life to the emaciated system.

Immediate attention should be given to

Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs.

Reader have you a Cough, Cold or any disease of the Lungs? Do not neglect it. Delay is dangerous. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured in their early stage, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then, perhaps, to a SPEEDY DEATH. Be advised in time, and procure at once that celebrated remedy.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM,

Which never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days and has cured thousands upon thousands of CONSUMPTION after Physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patient given up to die. This BALSAM is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else.

Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, No. [illegible] Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Cure Yourself.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

This ELEGANT, POPULAR and INFALLIBLE preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (male or female) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, caused by SELF-ABUSE or EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of our country.

Reader, have you a

Private Disease,

Or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER or SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that celebrated and infallible Remedy.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC,

Which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of UNPRINCIPLED QUACKS, if not from premature graves.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for its use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. It is very agreeable to the taste and perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will EFFECTUALLY CURE THE MOST VIRULENT CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASE and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED.

By going to a regular Physician with your case, you peril your PRIVATE REPUTATION. By going to an IGNORANT "private practitioner," you peril your HEALTH FOR LIFE. AVOID BOTH, and use

Dr. Baker's Specific.

With this Medicine you can CURE YOURSELF for ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that physicians charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE and RUIN.

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

N. B.—In cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, DR. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to the SPECIFIC in subduing the inflammation and checking the discharge, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected. When both are used, they never fail to CURE the LONGEST STANDING and most OBSTINATE CASES of Private Disease.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1.50 per bottle.

Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.

Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female [illegible]

Sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money and twenty-five cents additional to pay for packing-box and shipping.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, No. [illegible] Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT

Will cure Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Contracted Tendons, Swelled Joints, Lumbago, Tumors, and all Diseases when an external remedy is indicated.

This Liniment is the most perfect remedy ever offered to the public. Its volatile, penetrating, soothing and healing qualities diffuse themselves to the very bone. Reader, are you afflicted with any disease where an external remedy is indicated? Then use

Dr. Easterly's American Liniment.

It will be found much superior to any other Liniment in use. No Liniment can compare with this

FOR HORSES AND ANIMALS.

It will cure Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Chafes, Galls, Scratches, Spavin, Ringbone, Windgalls, or any external disease, [illegible] Bone or Muscle. [illegible] powerful curative properties are combined in

Dr. Easterly's American Liniment

That it readily cures both man and beast after all other remedies have failed. Every family should keep it constantly on hand.

Price fifty cents per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, No. [illegible] Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against Cook County (other than bonds) are requested to hand them in to the undersigned on or before

MONDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1865.

[illegible] E. F. HILLIARD, Clerk.

Chicago, Feb. [illegible], 1865.

Medicinal.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

COMMON SENSE TEACHES US

That if our bodies are naturally feeble, or debilitated by sickness, the lack of strength and vitality must be supplied, if possible, by such wholesome means of invigoration as Nature and Science have placed at our disposal.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THOUSANDS

That among all the remedies for physical and constitutional prostration, to which public attention has been directed through the press, there is none so [illegible] so certain, so safe in its [illegible] results, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

DURING TWELVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

This great Household Tonic and Alterative has maintained its ascendancy over every other medicinal stimulant, and it is now the standard preparation of its class, not only in all parts of the United States, but also in South America, Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, and Australia.

THE HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

And the dismal train of disorders to which it leads, are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity by its direct and genial operation upon the stomach, the liver and the nervous system.

THE SHAKING MARTYRS

Of Fever and Ague, instead of being dosed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are promptly set upon their legs again, without danger of a relapse, by this prompt remedy for every kind of Intermittent. Taken as a safeguard against miasma, it renders an attack of CHILLS AND FEVER absolutely impossible.

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS,

There is nothing that touches the liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If of a bilious habit, the tendency of your system to that form of disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF SICKNESS,

When the animal powers are exhausted, the pulse weak, the mind depressed, and all the powers of vitality at a low ebb, there is no restorative comparable with the BITTERS. They renovate every organ, gently stimulate the circulation, improve the quality of the blood, clear the clouded brain, and impart to the trembling nerves stability and firmness.

TROUBLE WITH THE BOWELS

Lays the foundation of innumerable complaints. Why live and suffer under the pangs of constipation, and risk the deadly consequences to which it leads, when an agreeable, harmless and yet powerful vegetable alterative will insure that perfect and perfect regularity which is the first condition of health, and the best security against epidemic ailments?

THE TRAVELER IS WITHOUT DEFENSE

Against the noxious effects of the varieties of temperature and the pernicious atmospheric changes which he must encounter on his journeys, unless a resort is made in advance with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No other tonic will create and keep up a condition of the system that will render it proof against the unseen poisons of the two elements—air and water.

WHEN THE APPETITE FAILS,

The main stay of health is gone. To restore it when declining, or to prevent its loss, this Stomachic is infallible. The word infallible is often rashly employed, but in this case it is the only expression which fairly describes the uniform effect of the preparation as an appetizer.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION,

Relish for food, however, is scarcely a blessing. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS would, therefore, be an imperfect tonic, if they only stimulated the palate. But they have no such drawback. They not only create a healthy desire for sustenance, but endow the stomach with a capacity to convert and turn to nutriment the food the palate craves. Thus good digestion waits on appetite and health on both.

THE BODY ACTS UPON THE MIND,

And hence, when the physical system is broken down by disease, the intellect is obscured; but gradually, as the frame recuperates under the operation of this rare restorative, the cloud is lifted from the brain, and the natural vivacity and activity of thought return. Mens sana in corpore sano—a sound mind in a sound body—is the chief good, says Juvenal. To enjoy this double blessing, the stomach must be kept in perfect working order.

ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD,

And its equable circulation, an exemption from the diseases that prevail in Winter, materially depends. If you would escape coughs, colds, diphtheria, influenza, lung fever, intermittents, asthma, &c., &c., invigorate the stomach—which is the turn will invigorate the vital current and regulate its flow—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IN OVERHEATED FACTORIES, &C.,

The pressure upon the animal powers is very great. Those who are compelled to breathe the unnatural atmosphere of such places, should sustain the strength and elasticity of the system with the BITTERS. One of the grand properties of the article is that it braces and hardens the nervous system, and renders the lungs and skin capable of resisting the effects of bad air, and of rapid changes from heat to cold.

UNIVERSAL ADULTERATION

Has rendered all imported liquors not only unreliable, but dangerous. Distinguished from every other stimulant obtainable in this country, by its absolute purity, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the rectified essence of sound native rye, medicated with the juices of the most valuable tonic, alterative and diaphoretic herbs, stands alone and unapproached as a safe and irreproachable restorative and preventive.

IT IS A REPRESENTATIVE MEDICINE,

Really possessing all the properties claimed for three distinct species of remedies, viz: tonics, alteratives and laxatives, and daily proving by their operation in cases requiring the exhibition of these three important agents, that it combines all in the greatest purity and the best possible proportions.

IT IS A TESTED PREPARATION,

Having been used more extensively and for a greater number of years than any other American tonic extant. Its record is part and parcel of the medical history of the country, and while scores of medicinal ephemera have lived and died and been forgotten since it was introduced, it has to-day a larger sale and a wider popularity than ever.

FRAUDS UPON SOCIETY

Have so often been perpetrated by means of false certificates, that the proprietors of the Bitters have always confined themselves principally to the testimony of well-known public characters, and have invited readers to verify the published statements by direct reference to the parties whose names were appended to them. Any impeachment of the printed evidence is defied. It constitutes a volume of proof, it is believed, such as was never before offered in support of the claims of any other advertised medicine.

AMONG OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY

And Army Surgeons, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are in constant use, and the strength sustaining virtues and restorative properties of the medicine have been tested with eminent success on the battle field, in the flying and camp hospitals, and in the Government Infirmaries at Washington and elsewhere. By the navy, also, it has been warmly indorsed and largely patronized.

ON BOARD OUR OCEAN STEAMERS

Packet ships, and merchant vessels it is regularly shipped as the best known preventive of and remedy for sea sickness, and as an unexceptionable stimulant in all cases where such an agent is required. Sea captains, when bound to hot and malarious climates, regard it as the most important item in their medical stores. They are of opinion that, fortified by such an antidote, the sailor has little to fear from coast fever, or even "Yellow Fever."

IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA

It is currently known as the "Miner's Medicine," and its popularity in all the gold regions of the Western Hemisphere clearly shows that it is considered indispensable to the preservation of health amid the privations, hardships and exposure inseparable from the life of the gold hunter and the pioneer.

THE RECORD OF IMPORTANT CURES,

Kept at the manufactory of Hostetter's Bitters, Pittsburgh, shows that the preparation has been administered with entire success in an immense number of cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, general debility, nervous complaints, [illegible] headache, and the various forms and consequences of indigestion. So much for its efficacy as a remedy. As a protective against the causes of disease, it may be said, without qualification, to be the best before the world.

Whoever uses HOSTETTER'S BITTERS preventively, may discount the [illegible] at the Bank of Health without any fear of the bills being protested.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public, for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS

AND

STOREKEEPERS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

THE CITY.

DRAFT.

The several Ward Draft Organizations are requested to send representatives to a meeting to be held this, Tuesday evening, March 7th, in the Circuit Court room, at 7½ o'clock. The committee sent to Washington will make their report, and other important business will be submitted.

It is hoped that all the Wards will be represented.

STEPHEN BARRETT,
Chairman.

RECEIVED copies of the Savannah *Republican* and *Daily Herald* of Feb. 24th and 25th—new series, of course. Sherman has evidently done good in that region.

NEW MUSIC.—Received "The Prisoner's Hope," and six songs by J. P. Webster, published by Root & Cady. Worthy of a place in every household.

GAMING.—Robert Butcher, the proprietor of the "Buxton House," corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, was yesterday fined $25 and costs, by Justice McDonnell, for keeping a gaming house.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. P. Mason, New York, of the house of P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors of the celebrated S. T.—1860—X., or Plantation Bitters, is in town, stopping at the Tremont House for a few days.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The season of navigation partially opened yesterday. Three schooners departed at early morn, and a steamer at night. Other vessels are preparing to leave, and soon the lake trade will be again in full blast. Summer is approaching; it is even at the doors.

THE LATE R. R. ACCIDENT.—We are informed that no passengers were injured at the late accident on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, near Grovestown. The only personal injuries sustained were the death of engineer Patterson and the dislocation of a brakeman's shoulder.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the Mrs. Duffy arrested for the robbery of soldiers by means of chloroform, is *not* Mrs. Mary Duffy on North Water street, as stated in a former paragraph. The accused keeps a saloon on the corner of Michigan and Wolcott streets.

HELD TO BAIL.—The case of Mrs. Duffy, Margaret Defron, John Cumming and John Murphy, whose arrest for the robbing of a soldier by means of chloroform was noticed in the TRIBUNE a few days ago, came up in the Police Court yesterday; the defendants were held in the sum of $1,000 each.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The West Side Aid Society for the relief of soldiers' families will meet at the residence of Mrs. Henry Booth, No. 121 West Washington, corner of Halstead street, this Tuesday evening, where all who are interested and desire to assist in a good work are cordially invited.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.—The enterprising eastern house of Messrs. Hunt, Barbour & Hale, Nos. 3, 5 and 7, Lake Street, invites the special attention of the trade to their large and elegant stock of spring dress goods now being received.

Their advertisement will be found in our advertising columns.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at the rooms of the Board of Trade. The rooms will be open for the reception of ballots from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

STILL ANOTHER ATTRACTION.—Col. Wood has secured for exhibition the venerable Joseph Creie, of Portage, Wisconsin, aged 139 years. Creie is one of the old stock of French pioneers, and is said to be the oldest man in the world. He is quite active and enjoys good health, but appears much withered. He will appear at the Museum this week.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual public Commencement of this institution will take [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Petitions and Communications—Alleged Corruption of Aldermen—Railroad Votes—Their Value.

THE RIVER COMMISSION

Washington Street Tunnel—The $100 City Bounty Refused—New Bridges—Increase in Price of Gas.

The Lake Tunnel—The Board of Public Works Opposed to the Advance of 60 per cent—The Advance Refused—The late C. P. Bradley.

The Common Council met in regular session in the Council Chamber last evening. The following members were present: Aldermen Peacock, Titsworth, Shimp, Roberts, Barrett, Gellup, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Comisky, Sherwin, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Bond, Gastfield, Huntley, Armstrong, Franzen, Rub, Bottinger, Sullivan, O'Sullivan and Woodman.

In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Himrod took the chair.

The proceedings of the last regular and the last special meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Remonstrances against the Webster Mills, Nos. 229 and 231 State street as a public nuisance. Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

Petition of E. C. Cafield, asking that license money be refunded. Referred.

Remonstrance against allowing Davis, Pope & Co. to carry on a rendering business. Referred to Health Officer.

From the Board of Police, reporting their action upon the question of salaries of patrolmen, and fixing the same at $800 per annum.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that the Council pay patrolmen this increased salary from the date of the passage of the act, but subsequently withdrew the motion. The Council voted to concur in the action of the Police Board, by ayes 20, noes 6.

From H. S. Hamilton, asking payment for injuries arising from defective sidewalk. Referred.

From City Comptroller, asking the appointment of a committee to fix the rental of school lands belonging to the city, and to appraise the value of the same. Accepted.

Ald. Holden moved that the Council go into an election of appraisers. Carried. The following were then elected:

North Division—Redmond Prindiville.
South Division—Thomas Church.
West Division—John A. Tyrrell.

Ald. Sullivan moved that the Committee on Local Assessments act as the Committee to fix the minimum rental.

From Ald. Rub recommending the passage of an ordinance requiring the Board of Public Works to repair a sidewalk on North avenue.

From the Board of Public Works, concerning the recommendation of the Finance Committee to pay the contractors of the Lake Tunnel, sixty per cent increase over the contract price. Laid upon the table temporarily.

From Ald. Woodard, asking for the passage of an order directing the City Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a lot for an engine house near Union Park. Referred.

CORRUPTION IN THE COUNCIL.

Ald. Walsh handed in the following communication:

To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

WHEREAS, J. M. Walker, attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, on different occasions during the latter part of January last asserted that, while and during the time an ordinance authorizing the said railroad company to lay down and operate a railway track on Brown street was pending before the Common Council, two or three Aldermen, members of the present Council, made application to and demanded of him, as the attorney of said company, a sum of money in consideration of their voting in favor of the passage of said ordinance; and

WHEREAS, Alderman Geo. W. Gage, on the 16th day of February last past, stated that, upon application by him to a certain Attorney of this city, for the payment of an order drawn upon said Attorney by his client, the said Attorney refused to cash said order, and informed him that he had only $400 of his said client's money left, all of which [illegible]

[illegible]

house. The machinery for pumping might be placed either upon the river or lake side of the canals.

The advantages of this plan consist mainly in its simplicity, the comparative cheapness of construction, and the facility with which repairs could at any time be made.

Its advantages would be found in the constant expense of sustaining and operating machinery, keeping the canals in repair, protecting and keeping open their entrances into the lake, and contingencies to which works of this kind are more or less liable. These can, however, be provided against, in a great degree, by duplicating the machinery. Another objection to both this and the intercepting sewer plan, is, that all the accumulated filth of the city must be discharged into the lake within or near its limits.

The estimated cost of the third plan for purifying Chicago River, which is to cut down the summit of the canal below the level of the lake, so as to draw from it at a low stage, not less than 24,000 cubic feet of water per minute, is $2,192,487.50.

This estimate provides for increasing the capacity of the canal somewhat over the plan adopted by the Canal Commissioners in 1836, so as to create a current in Chicago River, which is deemed sufficient to cleanse it. The quantity of water drawn from the lake through the river would seldom be less than 24,000 cubic feet per minute, and at the average stage of water much greater. The advantages of this plan over any other are briefly as follows:

1. It furnishes the only possible self acting means of cleansing the main river and the South Branch, (and possibly to a certain extent the North Branch also,) every hour in the day and every day of the year for all time to come.

2. The filth of the city which passes into the river will be drained off through the canal without contaminating the waters of the lake, and the continual current will prevent the water in the river from ever becoming very offensive.

3. The cost of construction will be the only expense to the city, as all subsequent expenses in keeping the channel open and enlarging and improving it will be borne by the State.

4. The money expended in cutting down the summit of the canal so as to procure the supply of water directly from Lake Michigan will constitute a part of the expense of enlarging the present canal so as to admit the passage of steamboats of the largest class—an improvement which must soon be made.

5. By using the present summit locks—or, if the canal be enlarged, constructing other locks at each end of the deep cut, of enlarged dimensions—a large quantity of water could be accumulated at any time by filling the canal to the present surface, which could be suddenly discharged into Chicago river, making a strong current to the lake. This may never be necessary, but the plan admits of the arrangement described, should it hereafter be deemed desirable.

We have mentioned the prominent advantages of the plan. Its principal disadvantages are its cost and the time which must be occupied in doing the work. The probable cost has been given. The time which would be required to execute the work economically, without seriously interfering with the navigation of the present canal would be about three years. But no other plan by which the river could be effectually purified could be executed in less than one year; so, for a year, at least, some means within reach must be adopted to partially remedy the evils which it is intended ultimately to entirely obviate.

It is believed that the Hydraulic Works at Bridgeport, if worked up to their full capacity, or even so as to raise all the water which the present Canal, with some slight addition to its banks, could discharge, would prevent the river from becoming very offensive, *if especial vigilance were exercised to keep out deleterious substances.* This we deem of the utmost importance, and, in fact, indispensable to the well being of the city until some plan of thorough drainage be carried out. Even then, it appears to us, that the distilleries which have, at times, rendered the waters of the North Branch almost putrid, and other establishments which have given Chicago a world wide fame for its vile odors, should not be permitted to remain the nuisances which they have been. Certainly, the process of thoroughly cleansing the river would be greatly simplified if no more offensive substances were discharged into it than could possibly be avoided. It would seem to be the part of wisdom, as much to avoid an evil, if possible, as to cure it. Until some plan for cleansing the river be fully completed, it should not be expected that the temporary remedies which may be resorted to, will entirely prevent the water from becoming impure. They will only mitigate the evil.

The recommendation has frequently been made that the Desplaines River should be turned into either the South or North Branch, and thus purify it; but at the very season when the process would be most needed, there is not water enough in that river to do any good, and if there was, the city has no right to take it. But it is said that river would furnish, in times of freshets, water enough to scour the South Branch and main river two or three times a year, so thoroughly that it could not become very offensive in the meanwhile, and would also be kept in a far better navigable condition. As a measure of satisfactory relief from nuisances in the river we believe it would not answer the purpose. As an important aid in maintaining a suitable depth in the harbor, we think it might be made valuable; but after careful examinations and surveys, we are thoroughly satisfied that the small expenditures heretofore recommended for the purpose would be totally inadequate. Some of us have had actual experience in matters of this kind, and we believe that a canal that would cost less than $100,000 would end only in disappointment. To this sum should be added whatever it might cost to dredge out deposits in the river below Bridgeport, brought in from the Canal.

The Commission have made the proposed survey of the Desplaines river, with reference to a new channel from Bridgeport to Lockport, independent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was referred to us by your honorable body. We have found, as was expected, very extensive deep places in the channel of that river; but notwithstanding this, it would cost upwards of $1,000,000 more to make a new channel of equal size to that of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, from Bridgeport to the Desplaines, and thence down that stream to Lockport, than it would to deepen the present canal. The new channel, after being completed, would be encumbered with the drainage of the Desplaines valley, but the present canal deepened would not.

In case it should be thought advisable to construct the proposed canals between the Lake and the North and South branches, the question of power to be used becomes an important one. We do not at present feel perfect confidence in anything but steam, but the experience of several of the railroad companies of the State in the use of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] panies asking that the price of gas be increased from $3 to $4 a thousand feet, reported an ordinance in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. Laid over and ordered to be published.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ald. Kann called up the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that the salaries of Police Justices be increased to $2,000, and moved the passage of the ordinance reported.

Ald. Talcott said it was not true, as stated in the report that the duties of the office required the entire time of the Justices. He was astonished that they should come in for an increase. They did not earn it. It looked to him like crowding the mourners. He did not think it better than stealing. It was crowded through very much as Murray's plank road swindle was carried. In that case, an appropriation of $3,000 was made, $1,000 of which, it is alleged, were paid to bay up the Common Council.

Ald. Comisky thought that the present Justices did not receive the full value of their services.

Ald. Woodard moved to refer the report to the City Comptroller, under the rule. So referred.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

Ald. Woodman called up from the table the report of the Finance Committee on the proposition to increase the price paid the contractors for the Lake Tunnel already referred to in the report of the early proceedings of the Council. A communication was read from the Board of Public Works, taking strong grounds against the proposition. The Finance Committee in their report, recommend an increase equal to 60 per cent of the contract price. The Board opposed on the ground that the omission of the three intermediate cribs and cylinders (which has been agreed to by the Board, unless demanded by contingencies not yet apparent), would be a saving of about one-third of the entire cost to the contractors; that gold is now declining; that the contract price is sufficient to cover the whole work, judging from past experience, and that hence the sum of $192,000 now proposed to be given to the contractors would be given without equivalent; that the city engineer has made an estimate of the work, based on the actual cost of the work now completed, of which the following are the items:

Work done	$305,510.00
Work to be done	235,550.00
Expenses of contractors	5,000.00
Total	$547,060.00
Original contract	$315,120.00
Extra already allowed	3,456.72
Extras to be allowed	21,000.00
Total	$339,645.72
Probable profit	$12,565.72

The Board also called attention to the fact that if the contractors were allowed to figure on a gold basis, but required to do the work as per contract with regard to cribs, the advance on contract price would be only about 30, instead of 60 per cent.

Ald. Woodman then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee, and on his motion demanded the previous question.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then put and lost by ayes 4, noes 25.

Alderman Woodman offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Common Council that Mr. C. P. Bradley, who has long been connected with the municipal government of this city, departed this life at 2 p. m. today. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the virtues of the deceased as a citizen and public officer. He was for a long time connected with the fire and police departments of the city, and was at all times faithful, efficient and exact in the discharge of his duties, courteous in his demeanor to his subordinates, and attentive to the interests of the city.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral of the deceased, wearing a proper badge of mourning, and that the Clerk communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

After their adoption, at half past twelve, the Council adjourned.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

A petroleum company that goes before the public in these days of oil with the indorsement of so eminent an authority as Prof. Silliman, at once commends itself as a sure *bona fide* enterprise, and an investment that is destined to pay handsome dividends. Prof. Silliman's testimony, which derives value from his long and thorough scientific experience, is of no uncertain character. He has personally visited the lands of the California Petroleum Company, examined them carefully and thoroughly, and gives his opinion not alone that their property as a ranch is a splendid estate, but that its value as oil land is almost fabulous. Prof. S. made the preliminary researches upon Oil Creek in Pennsylvania, but his late visit to California has convinced him, as he states, not only that the oil development of that State is more promising than that of Pennsylvania, but that the products of the wells owned by this company are the most productive in that land of gold and oil.

We have only to join to this indorsement of Prof. Silliman, which no one will attempt to impeach, the fact that the officers and directors of the company are among the most influential business men of New York—men of integrity, financial ability and wealth, who would not lend the influence of their names to any second rate or suspicious concern. This cannot but give assurance both that the company is sound, and that it has embarked in an enterprise which will be conducted with ability and business tact, and result in handsome dividends.

The advertisement of the company elsewhere sets forth the material particulars both of the lands and the affairs of the company. The stock which is advertised, it should be remembered, is not the original but transfer stock, and we would advise those intending to invest in oil—and who is not in these days—to send in their orders for stock at once.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Firemen, Attention.

The members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association will attend in a body the funeral of C. P. Bradley. They will meet at the Association rooms at 1½ o'clock, Wednesday.

Journal, Times and *Post*, please copy.

Dr. Clement, Surgeon Chiropodist, cures corns, bunions, diseased nails, enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet, at his office, 122 South Clark street, rooms 1 and 2, up stairs.
mh7-m789-1t

Our New Machine Silk.—Just received. City and country trade supplied. See advertisement.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON,
General Agents, 108 Lake street, Chicago.

A Fresh Importation of Pure Linen Machine Thread, black, white and Slate. The attention of consumers is called to our advertisement in another column.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON,
General Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, 108 Lake street, Chicago.
fe28-m89-10t

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.
fe28-m784-4w

☞ Burdsall's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the limbs and back, chilblains, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.
fe27-m9-30t

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 164 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 2,194. All letters containing stamp answered.
mch4-m436-26t

☞ Bennett's Galactic Balm for females, for enlarging, developing and beautifying the breast. Sold by druggists generally. Address, enclosing a three-cent stamp, for circular, E. Bennett & Co., Box 5784, Chicago.
mh4-m493-12t-Sat-Tues&Thu

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup.—It is certain to regulate the bowels, soften the gums and assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms. Sold everywhere.
H. SCOVIL,
General Agent, 76 Randolph street.
mh4-m464-21-SAT-TU

Western Educational College for Boys connected with the School of Trade, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. For circulars apply at 192 Lake street.
mch1-M198-1m-TTh&S

Severe Throat Affections and stubborn Coughs and Colds are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate; but Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will as promptly cure them.
mh2-m273-3t-TH,SA,TU

Hilton's Insoluble Cement.—For wood leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Supplied in packages for family and manufacturers use, from two ounces to one hundred pounds. Sold everywhere. Hilton Bros. & Co., proprietors, Providence, R. I. Agents in Chicago, LORD & SMITH.
mch2-m272-3m-THU-SAT-TUES

For Throat Disorders and Coughs Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine.
fe14-m321-1m-TU-TH&SAT

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamp) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT SPECIAL MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... ected; country branded extra, $9.25; extra, $9.75, inspected and delivered; double extra, $9.25, head lined inspected and delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull for low grades; sales at $1.66 @1.70 ₩ bu, sacks returned. Corn—Firm; sales at $1.60; white mixed, $1.60; mixed yellow, $1.65; choice white, $1.75 ₩ bu, sacks included. Oats—Declined; sales at 80@85c for do second hand, 90c ₩ bu, sacks included. Rye—Sales at [illegible] ₩ bu, sacks returned. Barley—Sales good [illegible] ₩ bu, sacks returned.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, March 6.

BEEF CATTLE—There are on sale to-day at Allerton's some 5,100 head of Beef Cattle. First quality Beeves are scarce and one cent higher; medium grades are plenty and a shade higher, but inferior qualities are too plenty, and prices exhibit no advance. The weather is beautiful. In the morning, trade was lively for the best qualities, but the afternoon was dull on common stock. The supply is amply sufficient for Lent and holiday. The Government takes 125 head of the best.

The following are the prices current to-day, compared with those of this day week and the same day last year:

	To-day.	Last week.	Last year.
First quality	18@20	18@20	13 @15½
Second quality	16@18	16@17	14½@15
Third quality	15@15	10@15	11 @13
Extra	—@—	22@25	—@17

SHEEP—Are in moderate supply, and ½c lower—sales ranging at 11@13½c.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs is moderate. The best sell at 16c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 6.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 5,600 bu. Market on 'Change unchanged. Sales 17,000 bu at $1.39@1.39½. Oats—Sales 200 bu at 63c, delivered; 1,800 bu do at 68c. Corn—Sales 2,000 bu shelled at 81½c, in store.

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Unchanged.

At the wheat market at the Newhall House, this evening, no sales were had; sellers at $1.40, buyers at $1.39½.

Amusements.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

AT BRYAN HALL,

May 15, 1865.

2,000 Gifts Valued at $9,000.

TICKETS—$1.00 EACH.

First twenty gifts—

1. Piano	$500	13. Sewing Mach'ne	$105
2. Piano	500	14. Gold Hunting Watch	100
3. Melodeon	180	15. Chamber Furniture	100
4. Marble Furniture	180	16. Silver Plated Tea Set	75
5. Gold Lever Watch	150	17. Lady's Gold Watch	75
6. Gold Lady's "	150	18. Sewing Machine	75
7. Sewing Machine	145	19. Chamber Furniture	75
8. Gold Lever Watch	140	20. Sewing Machine	75
9. Parlor Furniture	140		
10. Gold Hunting Watch	135		
11. Gold Lady's Watch	132		
12. Sewing Machine	130		

One hundred other gifts, valued at from $75 to $10 each—the balance of the 2,000 gifts ranging from $10 downwards.

These gifts surpass in value, elegance and variety, any that have heretofore been distributed upon occasions of this kind, and the manner which they will be disposed of (being drawn by a committee selected by the audience themselves) cannot fail to give satisfaction to all.

Persons in the country wishing tickets can have them forwarded, upon receipt of the price and stamp to prepay postage. A list of drawn numbers will be forwarded to all of our country ticket-holders immediately after the drawing.

Orders should be sent in promptly, as 200 will be reserved for sale at the door to strangers in the city on the evening of the concert.

E. R. FOOT & CO.,
137 Dearborn St. P. O. box 583, Chicago, Ill.
mh7-m677-1t-4thp

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Third week of the brilliant engagement of

MR. & MRS. FLORENCE.

Production of the new Irish Legendary Drama with appointments and scenery by J. W. WHYTAL, entitled

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;

OR, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

Terence O'Moore ... Mr. Florence
Katheleen O'Connor, Mrs. Florence, who will introduce new songs of "Barny O'Hare" and "Kvil Won Katheleen." Each evening performance to conclude with a Comic Piece by the Florences.

SATURDAY—FLORENCE'S MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Col. J. H. WOOD .... Manager
A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements

"IS'NT IT QUEER, I ASK YOU?"
Still triumphantly successful.

Tuesday Evening, March 7th, 31st representation of the great Drama of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

With its unapproachable cast.

☞ In rehearsal, PEEP O'DAY; OR, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

The great Drama of the "DUKE'S MOTTO" will shortly be revived.

Look out for "Guerillas."

BRYAN HALL.

Thursday Evening, March 9th, 1865.

The Chicago Musical Union,

SUSTAINED BY A FULL ORCHESTRA,

AND ASSISTED BY

MISS MARIA BRAINERD,

OF NEW YORK,

Will perform the following celebrated works:

PART I.

95TH PSALM (O, Come let us Sing) .... Mendelssohn

PART II.

STABAT MATER .... Rossini

Between the Parts, by particular request, Miss BRAINERD will sing the famous

SCENE AND ARIA FROM DER FREISCHUTZ,

WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

Tickets, 75 cents. To be had at the principal Music Stores, and of the members of the Society.

Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. To be had only at Root & Cady's Music Store.

Sale of Reserved Seats commences Tuesday, March 7th, at 9 A. M.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
mh3m629-3t

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Newsboys' Association of Chicago,

Will take place

On Tuesday Evening Next, March 7th,

AT BRYAN HALL.

It is expected to be a rich treat to our music-loving citizens, independent of the great pleasure they will experience in aiding the friends of this much needed and valuable institution. We ask for the concert the hearty patronage and support of every one. The subjoined is a

PROGRAMME.

1—Overture to Egmont .... Beethoven.
2—Scene and Prayer from Der Freischutz. C. M. Von Weber. Sung by Mrs. MILLER.
3—Maria Padilla—Fantasie, solo for violin .... Alard. (Mr. LEWIS.)
4—The Newsboy of Chicago .... Song. (Sung by Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS.)
5—Separation .... Rossini. (Sung by Miss LOUISE E. WHITLOCK.)
6—Movement from the 5th Symphony .... Beethoven.
7—"Who Treads the Path of Duty" .... Song. (Sung by Mr. GOODWILLIE.)
8—L'Echo des Isles—Waltz brillante .... C. Chiardi.
9—Scene and Finale from Ernani .... Verdi. (Sung by Mrs. MILLER.)

Tickets for sale at all the Music Stores, Book Stores, principal Hotels and Newspaper Offices.
mh5-m647-4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

TO RENT.

Apply at the office between 11 and 12 a. m.
C. G. WRIGHT, Agent.

The Company re-open on Saturday, March 25.
mh7m [illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

MISS VICTORIA HOWARD will appear on Thursday, March 9th. MISS NELLIE HOWARD and MISS EMMA MARSH will appear Monday, March 6th.

THE ARABIAN BROTHERS,

Messrs. WILLIAMS and MANKIN, will appear Monday Evening, March 6th.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 50 cents; Dress Circle, 40 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes 75 cents.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A farm of 110 acres of good land, lying adjacent to and in full view of the village of Ogle Station, on the Chicago and Dixon Air Line R. R. Upon the farm is a large, convenient two story house, having ten rooms, a stable, a never failing well of excellent water, a cistern, a stream of water which seldom fails, a bearing orchard of 200 grafted apple trees, shrubbery, fifty acres pure timothy, &c. The surrounding country is exceedingly healthy. Terms, $42.00 per acre, $2,200 cash, the remainder on time if desired. Inquire of JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, Ogle Station, Lee Co., Ills.
mh7m730-4t

FOR SALE—In Will county, eight miles from Joliet, a nice little farm of 80 acres, well improved, comfortable buildings, in a fine neighborhood. Price $2,600. Inquire of B. B. GHAMBERS, Chicago, Room 8, Telegraph Building corner of Lake and Clark sts.
mh7-m671-4t

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm, situated on Flint Creek, thirty-three miles from Chicago, four and three-quarters from Barrington station, Cook county, Ill., known as the Phillips farm, containing four hundred acres, about two hundred under fence, seventy-five to one hundred under the plow; three dwelling houses, one of which is two story, 28x36, with an L wing 18x24; one horse barn, two orchards, and rising of two hundred acres of good timber. This farm is adapted to both grain and grass. It cannot be surpassed as a stock farm, well watered by a living stream running through it, &c. &c. It will be divided or sold in a body. For terms and particulars address JOHN ROBINSON, Lake Zurich, Ela, Lake county, Ill. [illegible] Lake county, Ill., JOHN AYLSWORTH.
mh4m616-8t

FOR SALE—Three Improved Farms, within 3½ miles of Paxton, the county site of Ford County, Ill. The first, 640 acres No. 1 land, with two houses and an ever-living spring; No. 2, 480 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, two good houses and barns, feed lots, &c. No. 3, 240 acres, fine house, barn and a very large orchard. Terms favorable to buyers. For particulars refer to E. S. McCAUGHEY and M. V. VOSS, at Paxton, Ill., who will show the land.
fe28-m213-13t

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of high, Rolling Prairie, on the Toledo & Peoria R. R., between Chatsworth and Forrest, Livingston County, near coal and timber. I offer the 2d Edition of Lands never before in market. To Correspondents—I shall be at Forrest on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of March. Before that time, I. J. KRACK, Esq., of Forrest, will show the lands. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.
mh3m574-10t

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 80 acres on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, Wis. Has frame buildings and about 80 acres under high state of cultivation, well watered and timbered. Price $4,500—terms easy—or would be exchanged for a stock of groceries or dry goods, or both, and if the stock does not exceed $7,000 would pay the balance in cash. This would be a good investment and a splendid opportunity for any one who wishes to retire from business. For further particulars address "S A H," Drawer 524, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
mh5m561-8t

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. The Dore House in Lodi, Ill., on the Ill. Cen. R. R., 95 miles south of Chicago, 21 rooms, good stable and good sheds, good repair, good business, good chance. Furniture and house can be had for $5,500, half cash and balance on time. A good team of horses will be taken. Apply on the premises, or to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.
fe28-m82-12t

FOR SALE—3200 acres in a body near one-fourth under plow. No fencing necessary to cultivate the whole. One large farm dwelling and three tenant houses. Lying on the St. Louis Railroad, one and a half miles north of Odell and eighty miles southwest from Chicago. Permanent water, choice rolling surface. Price $20 per acre. Address BRONSON MURRAY, Irving House, New York.
fe3-m165-1m

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 22 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. one mile from a station; 80 acres two miles from a station; 48 acres one mile from station; all under good cultivation with good buildings and fruit trees. [illegible] 142 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—At Naponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, good Warehouse with elevators and boat facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing [illegible] For further particulars address LYFORD & PRESS, Naponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—The three story and basement Brick House No. 3 Park Row. Apply to J. C. BALL, 24 South Clark street.
mh5m777-3t

FOR SALE—Marble front residence on Wabash avenue. Good Brick House on Wabash avenue. First class Frame House and Lot on Wabash avenue. Fine marble front House on Michigan avenue. Good new Frame House, and Lot, on Michigan avenue. Several good Houses and Lots at reasonable prices. Apply to J. P. OLIN [illegible], Real Estate Office, 43 Clark street, Room No. 8.
mh7m784-1t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near 12th street, $12,000. House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near 14th street, $8,000. House, and six years' lease of ground on Wabash avenue, $4,500. Four new Houses, and Lots, near Union Park. House and Lot on Sangamon street, $3,500. Two Houses and Lots on West side, $1,600 each. House and Lot on Calumet avenue, $3,500. J. L. LEE, 69 Clark street.
mh7m729-1t

FOR SALE—Forty improved Farms in Northern and Central Illinois. Also, about a dozen good Houses and Lots in Chicago. S. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, No. 139 Clark street.
mh3m554-3t

FOR SALE—Store and Lot on South Clark street for sale. Price $7000. Also, two Brick Stores on South Clark street, and Lots. Price $6000 each. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, up stairs.
mh7m738-3t

FOR SALE—A Cottage and Lot on South Jefferson street for sale. Lot 24x162. Price $2000. J. W. WAUGHOP, No 63 Clark street, up stairs.
mh7m738-1t

FOR SALE—Cottages 57, 59 and 61 Peirce street, near corner Halstead, West Division, five rooms, $1200 each. Cottage No. 63 Peirce street, six rooms, $1,100. Blue Island cars pass the houses. Possession May 1st. Apply at 100 West Jackson street. Half cash, balance 6 and 12 months.
mh7m771-3t
R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House, and Lot, on Fullerton avenue about one block from Clark street railway. House contains seven rooms, built in the most substantial manner; lot 24x124. Good barn, cistern and well on the premises. The location is particularly desirable, in a good neighborhood, within a few steps of the new Seminary, and on as high ground as any within the city limits. Price $3,000. Possession given May 1st. Inquire of WRIGHT & BEEBE, 184 Kinzie street.
mh7m735-3t

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House, and lot on Jackson street, near Wabash avenue, $9000. A very desirable dwelling house on Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, 50 feet of ground, at $13,000. J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark-st.
mh6-m587-3t

FOR SALE—A Cottage House, with double parlors, kitchen, three bed rooms, closet and pantry, on northwest corner of Fulton and Paulina streets, two blocks from Union Park, and convenient to Randolph street cars. Terms easy. Address L. W. SPAFFORD, care Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Box 874, P.O.
mh7-m670-7t

FOR SALE—Four frame houses on leased lots, eight years' lease, on Wolcott st., North Side, $4,500. Several houses and lots on Wabash and Michigan avenue, from $7,500 to $15,000. Also, a variety of fine residences on the West Side, from $2,500 to $10,000. Apply to T. H. BELFIELD & CO., P. O. Block, No. 19.
mh7-m765-1t

FOR SALE—A choice, large, first-class three-story and basement Brick House and Barn. Has all modern improvements and is undoubtedly the most conveniently arranged house in the city, 58 feet front, on high and dry ground, not far from Rush and State street bridges; contains eight bedrooms, two parlors, library, diningroom and kitchen, brick storeroom, hot and cold water on every floor, bells, speaking tubes, sinks, wash rooms, bath room, several pantries, &c., &c. Price $12,000, cash. If not sold within a few days it will be for rent at $1200 per annum to a respectable and responsible tenant for a term of years. Address P O Drawer 6387, Chicago.
mh5m336-7t

FOR SALE—Cottage House 162 West Van Buren, near Halsted street, seven rooms, in good order, with barn, and lease for three years from next May. Price eleven hundred dollars. Possession given at once. Apply to D. D. GARLAND, 39 West Lake street.
mh5m636-3t

FOR SALE—We have residences for sale in the South, West and North Divisions of the city, varying in price from $1500 to $50,000. Also splendid building lots in every part of the city, outside lands, farms and OIL LANDS, &c., for sale. Also, money to loan on good real estate security at a low rate of interest at SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS', Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block.
mh5m307-4t

FOR SALE—A new frame cottage house of six rooms, with or without lot, on corner of Fulton and Sangamon street—cheap. Inquire at the building or address P. O. Box 1989, Chicago.
mh5m686-3t

FOR SALE—An eligible building lot on Michigan avenue, near 18th street, 25x170 feet to an alley. Fine brick residences on the adjoining lots on either side. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Block.
mch4-m538-7t

FOR SALE—A very desirable Family Residence in Waukegan, ten rooms; lot 100x265—one of the best locations in the city. Small fruits in great abundance. Many young trees in bearing. For cash or on terms to suit. Apply to DR. D. S. SMITH, 341 Wabash avenue.
mch4-m532-6t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, No. 700 Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street. Lot 25x172 to an alley, brick stable in rear. Immediate possession given.

Also, House and Lot, south side Eighteenth street, first door east of State street. House new, and containing all modern improvements, stable in rear.

Also, the vacant Lot southeast corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets, being 80 feet on Ohio, and 100 feet on Dearborn street to an alley.

Inquire at Room No. 3 Loomis' Building, S. W. corner Clark and South Water streets.
mh5m479 10t

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale his fine brick house and lot, 441 Wabash avenue, situated on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Peck Court—lot 79 feet front by 167 feet deep to a 20 feet alley. C. B. HOSMER, 119 Randolph street.
mh5m376-3t

FOR SALE—A desirable Residence, situated on Indiana avenue, between 25th and 26th streets; good house, barn and other improvements. Lot 100 by 162 feet to an alley, with fruit and shade trees. Inquire on the premises, or address P. O. Box 316. [mh3m562-7t] S. F. BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for residence property in Chicago a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, valued at $800, near the crossing of New Albany and Salem Railroad, with the Chicago, P. & Ft. W. Railroad. A living stream, clear as crystal, crosses the farm. CLAFLIN & FAY, 83 Clark street.
fe23-m229-10t

To Rent.

TO RENT—Corner Room, 50x100 feet in fourth story of Reynold's Block, corner Dearborn and Madison streets. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Room No. 17 Reynold's Block.
mh7m719-2t

TO RENT—Second and fifth floor Marble Front, good entrance, with hoisting apparatus, suitable for light wholesale business, or fourth and fifth stories 166 Lake street. PEARSON & DANA, 166 Lake street.
mh7m693-3t

TO RENT—A first class House on North LaSalle street, with all modern improvements—gas, hot and cold water, and bath room. A good barn and water in same. Price $800 per year. None but responsible parties need apply. Possession May 1st. Address "R," Post Office Box 2072.
mh7m718 4t

TO RENT—Wanted for six months, or longer, from April or May 1st, a small or medium sized, well located, well furnished dwelling by a small, careful, responsible family, without children. Address Post Office Drawer 5871.
mh7m727 3t

TO RENT—House in the South Division, with nine rooms, to a party who will buy the entire furniture, carpets and bedding, all in good order. Address Post Office Box 3367.
mh7m725 7t

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, parlor and bed room, with furniture, for sale at a discount from original cost. The location is desirable, in the business centre of the city, and the opportunity a rare one. Apply, for two days at the rooms, Nos 9 and 10 McCarty Block, northwest corner of Dearborn and Washington street, between 10 a. m., 1 p. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m.
mh7m744-3t

TO RENT—Wanted—A furnished House. Any person having a first-class furnished house, may hear of a responsible tenant by addressing Post Office Box 4573.
mh7m745-10t

TO RENT—The five-story marble front store No. 200 Lake street, west of Franklin. Possession May 1st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A first floor front room, with light closet, at 218 Lake street, between Wells and Franklin. Apply at first door, upstairs.
mh7-m683-3t

TO RENT—Or for sale, capacious and desirable two-story dwelling, 575 Michigan avenue. Inquire of BOWEN BROS., 19 Lake street. Rent $800 per annum. Price $3500 for dwelling. Ground rent $200 per annum.
mh7m694-3t

TO RENT—A comfortable residence, No. 208 Ontario street, near North Clark. Price $45 per month. CARTER H. HARRISON, room 3, No. 96 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn.
mh7m685-2t

TO RENT—One-half of a store, centrally located, to some one with a light business. Engraver or ornaments hair worker preferred. Address "E B G," 103 Madison street, or apply in person.
mh7m686 3t

TO RENT—House with ten rooms and furniture for sale. Call at 244 Lake st.
mh6m586 2t GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

TO RENT—Store No. 69 Randolph street. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. HUNTER, on the premises, or at 255 Wabash avenue.
mh7m663-4t

TO RENT—Wanted three or four rooms or small cottage, suitable for gentleman and wife in a respectable neighborhood. Best of references given. Any one having such will please address A. R. WILSON, No. 193 Clark street.
mh7m663 4t

TO RENT.—We want to rent a good dwelling house, containing about seven rooms. Call at the office of A. & D. C. WAIT, No. 4 Tole's Building, South Water street, from 10 to 1.
mh7m685-1t

TO RENT—House No. 154 East Madison street, with good cistern, gas, water, &c. [illegible] and furniture for sale. Price $600. Also several houses in that neighborhood to rent. Apply to DR. MAJOR, 156 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—After 1st of May, a suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, north of Twelfth street and east of Wabash avenue. Address P. O. Box 3984.

TO RENT—Wanted from May 1st, in the West Division, between Lake and Madison streets and west of May street, by two prompt rent paying tenants, two frame seven to ten rooms dwelling houses. Address P. O. Box 4304, Chicago.
mh4m391-4t

TO RENT—Hotel of 27 rooms, situated on West Lake street, also the furniture for sale. It is now doing a good business and near the business part of the city. Good barn and stable room. W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

Auction Sales.

CATALOGUE SALE OF $25,000 Worth Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., a large and desirable wholesale stock of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of various Brands Standard Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Standard brands Prints, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Ginghams, Jeans, Cambrics, Checks, Dress Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers, Silk Neck Ties, All-Wool Flannels, all colors, Miners' and Hob Roy Flannels, All Wool and Union Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Satinets, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes.
mh1m196-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On Tuesday, March 7,

At 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms,

A large and general assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

[illegible] Marble top Chamber suits, Mirrors, Secretaries and Book-cases, Marble top Sideboards; one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine in Cabinet Case; Oak Extension Tables with scroll legs; extra fine Silver plated Forks and Spoons, Castors, Knives, &c.

Also—Harnesses, Crockery, Stoves, Carpets.

Also, a fine assortment of Linen Goods.

[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has had eight years experience, as a clerk in a wholesale and retail or retail dry goods store, has some knowledge of book-keeping. Good city reference given. Address "H G," Tribune office.
mh7-m688-3t

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady of excellent education, who writes a very fast and legible hand, has a good knowledge of book-keeping; and is also acquainted with the French language, desires a situation where she can make herself useful. Please address P. O. Box 2764, Chicago.
mh7-m661-1t

WANTED.—A Situation—By the Young Men's Christian Association, for a young man, Scotchman by birth who has served three years in the army, has had experience in the wholesale dry goods business, and in a railroad office. Apply at Room 18, Methodist Church Block.
mh7-m677-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an American lady, as Housekeeper, private family preferred. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 3337.
mh7-m704-3t

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady, as copyist, where her time will be occupied from four to eight hours per day. Specimens of her writing may be seen by addressing Miss IDA T——, Chicago P. O.
mh7-m701-3t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, to drive and take care of horses and carriage, and make himself otherwise generally useful, would not object going in the country to work on a farm, being competent and willing. Address "M J D," Tribune office, Chicago, Illinois.
mh7-m699 1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady, a first class machinist and cloak and vest maker, one who is capable of acting as saleswoman in an establishment, would like a permanent place. The best of references furnished. Address "Miss J B," Tribune office.
mh7-m696-3t

WANTED.—Situation—By an American young lady, in a private family, as ladies companion, and to assist in the housework and plain sewing. Please address "E N L," Tribune office.
mh7 m739 1t

WANTED.—Situation—By a young man, in some wholesale or first class retail Grocery House in this city. Has had experience in the same. Salary moderate and reference given. Address "B R B," for five days, Tribune office.
mh7 m691-3t

WANTED.—Situation—In a Store, by a young man from Massachusetts, who understands book-keeping, is a fair penman, and has had experience in selling. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation, and would not object to the country. Reference given if required. Address "E," Tribune office.
mh7-m693-3t

WANTED—Situation—By an Englishman, without children, in the city, who understands the care of horses or driving. A good knowledge of gardening. Willing to make himself useful. Address "P," Tribune office.
mh7-m694-1t

WANTED—A Situation by a German girl, to do general Housework for a small private family. Good references given. Address "E L," Tribune office.
mh7-m697-1t

WANTED—Situation.—A young married German farmer and gardener wants a steady place to work by an honest, industrious farmer or gardener. Address L. KRIELE, Tribune Office, Chicago.
mh6 m573 3t

WANTED—Situation—A lady would like to obtain the situation of teacher in a private family, in compensation for board. Children between the ages of 4 and 13 preferred. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 799, Chicago.
mh5m567-3t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who is master of both the English and German languages, wants a situation as Clerk in an office or retail business. Address "N B H," Havelock post office, Cook county, Ill.
mh5m579 3t

WANTED—Situation—A young man, who is willing to work, is in want of a situation in some wholesale house, grocery preferred. He wishes to commence at the beginning and make whatever he now commences a business for life. Is a stranger in the city, but has good references. Address, for one week, Box 1640, Chicago, Ill.
mh4m455-7t

WANTED.—Situation—As salesman or some other position in a Drug Store, Grocery, or other wholesale house, by a discharged soldier, who has served three years, and has some knowledge of business. References given. Address P. O. Box 462.
mh1-m146-7t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale, Building, Stock and Fixtures. Is located about 30 miles from Chicago, and is doing a good cash trade. For particulars, inquire of J. H. REED & CO. 33 Lake street, Chicago.
mh7m666-7t

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of the Cigar Store No. 130½ Dearborn st. I am selling out at reduced prices, as I am giving up the business. The stock consists of Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Meerschaum and Brier Wood Pipes, etc. Also, an Indian figure. Remember No 130½ Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington streets.
mh7m690 2t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one Locomotive Boiler, 25 horse power, nearly new, with 28 three-inch tubes. Also, grate bars, smoke stack, safety valve and fixtures, at 80 Michigan st. Address Post Office Box 1852.
mh7m732 3t

FOR SALE—A handsome Top Buggy, suitable for single or double harness. Apply to Messrs. HOBBS, GRACE & CO., 209 South Water street.
mh7-m721-7t

FOR SALE—A splendid Mare, about eight years old, warranted sound and gentle. Will work in single or double harness. To any one wishing a good animal in every particular this is a good chance. Inquire at Box Factory, 329 and 331 Canal street or 100 West Jackson street.
mh7m771-3t
R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—One screw cutting Lathe, twelve feet long, two feet swing, with chuck and counter shaft and pullies. One drill lathe twelve feet long, four feet swing. One upright drill. Also a lot of shafting and pullies. Can be seen at 39 Canal street. For further information inquire of Chicago Scale Co., 234 Lake street.
mh7m753-1t

FOR SALE—The following scales will be sold at low prices. Some are new and others have been used. All in good order: One 4 ton hay scale, Manchester make; one 6 ton do, Vergen's make; one 5 ton do. do.; one 2,500 lb. platform (wheels), Vergen's make; one 1,200 lb do. do.; one 2,000 lb Dormant, Vergen's make; one 2,500 lb Dormant, Eagle Works make; one 4,000 lb do. do.; one 2,000 lb platform (wheels), Rochester make; one 2,0 do. do. Fairbanks' make. Inquire of Chicago Scale Co., 234 Lake st.
mh7m710 3t

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Confectionery Store for sale, No. 134½ State street. Inquire at the store.
mh7-m659-3t

FOR SALE.—I will sell at the Hay Market, this day a very fine lot of Milch Cows and Calves. "C H F."
mh7-m663-1t

FOR SALE.—Stock of Groceries, Fixtures, and Lease, until May 1st, 1865, in a good locality on West side. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at 142 Blue Island avenue.
mh7-m679-3t

FOR SALE.—Rare chance to invest in a good paying business. The Stock and Fixtures of a well established Stove, Tin and Hardware Store, doing a first rate business, and capable, with little exertion, of being doubled. Capital required, about $3,000. Reasons for selling—other business that demands immediate attention. Address P. O. Box 1229, Chicago, Ill.
mh7-m672 6t

FOR SALE—Stock and Fixtures, or any part of the same, of a first class retail boot and shoe store. Everything is nearly new and uninjured, and of the best styles and qualities. Must be sold, and satisfactory reasons given. Also, store for rent. Apply at 253 State street, Chicago.
mh6-m665-3t

FOR SALE—A well established hardware business of fifteen years' standing, in one of the handsomest cities of the West, Ill. Has, th company, the present proprietor to retire from business. Address "S H C," Tribune office.
mh6m596-3t

FOR SALE—Canal boat General Grant, lying near Lake street bridge, Chicago. Capacity, 5500 bushels. Price $1300 cash. Address A. C. MOREY, Channahon, Will co., Ill.
mh6m598-10t

FOR SALE—The Yacht Ranana, Inquire at No. 46 Market street, corner of Randolph.
mh4-m536-1t

FOR SALE—Machinery. 2 Hydraulic Presses; 1 Steam Engine, 14 inch bore; 1 Steam Boiler, 12 feet long, with 42 three-inch tubes; 1 Hair-picker, for manufacturing curled hair; 1 Stock and Dies, (2 inch right and left); 2 eight feet Pulleys, with 5 inch shaft; 1 Bag engine; 1 Copper Pan, with steam jacket, 6 feet diameter. Apply to WAHL BROS. & LIGHTHALL, 60 South Wells street.
mh4m557-7t

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, 26 to 40 horse-power, with two Boilers, 26 feet by 30 inches; also machinery for a Saw Mill, complete, including upright, rotary, shingle, lath, picket and slab mill, with belting and saws; also, carriages, feed and gig works, bull wheel, and other machinery, all in good repair, will be sold for less than half its original cost. Said mill is on the railroad, and can be shipped North, South or East by rail. Apply to A. D. TOMLINSON, Esq., 44 Lasalle street, Chicago, or address E. CHAMBERLIN, Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill. Price $3,000.
mh4m452-3t

FOR SALE—A first class warehouse, capacity for 50,000 bushels, in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., on Toledo & Peoria R. R. Good elevators, steam engine, corn cribs, corn shellers, capable of shelling and cleaning 3000 bushels per day. All in complete order. Office scales, &c. Inquire of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or P. DRESSER, on premises.
mh4m365-10t

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Inniskillen Petroleum and Refining Company of Canada West. Frederic A. Van Dyke, Jr., Pres't; Abram Farwell, Vice President; John W. Hunter, Treasurer. Capital, $300,000. Subscription list now opened at our office on Market, between Madison and Washington streets, where a full description of this Company's property, location, &c. can be had. GIBSON, CHASE & CO.
mh1 m178-1m

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One 25-horse Stationary, new and in perfect order. One 20 horse Stationary, two 12 horse, one 8 horse, and one 4-horse Portable Engines. RICHARD'S Corn Sheller Works, 190 & 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—An established Jewelry Business, situated in a pleasant country village in the midst of a rich farming community. A rare chance. For particulars and terms inquire of GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, 106 Lake street.
mh1m155-7t

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 250 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address FETROW & MOSS, Princeton.
mh1m156 1w

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark street, Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same; also the land on which said foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distilling Company, consisting of about eight acres. Inquire of GEORGE W. SIZER, Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney-at-Law, Cleveland, Ohio.
fe24-k799-1m

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of the Cass House, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets, together with a ten months lease of the Hotel. A rare opportunity for a cash purchaser. Apply upon the premises.
fe17-k345-4w

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, Housekeeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business consisting of a stock of builders' and general hardware, house keeping articles, stoves, ranges, and furnaces. The value of hardware now on hand is about $6,000, and is contained in store No. 39 State street, City Hotel building. That of house keeping articles, stoves, ranges, and furnaces is about $15,000, and is contained in stores No. 44 and 45, same building. These two branches during 1864 did a business of about $125,000, and will be sold together or separately, as desired. In order that my customers shall not be misled, I will say that it is my intention to continue the manufacture of plain and japanned tin ware, also, the foundry business. A. G. GARFIELD.
f-b11-k892-1m

Strayed.

STRAYED—$10.00 Reward—Strayed from the premises of 535 North Clark street, last Sunday morning, a bull pup, blue, brindle and white, white tip on its tail. Had a fancy collar on its neck. Any person bringing it to said number will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner.

STRAYED—A Bay Horse, from the corner of South Clark and Adams sts., last evening at about 8 o'clock. Was last seen crossing Randolph street, on Clark running northward. Had on part of his harness. Any one returning him to the [illegible] will be liberally rewarded. L. B.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED.—Volunteers for the Army and Navy, for one, two, and three years. Highest bounties paid. Substitutes wanted. Principals supplied on favorable terms, at the old and reliable office of BUTLER, HILL & CO., 121 Clark street, Room 13, up stairs. P. O. Box 4735.
mh5-m680-3t

WANTED—Men for the city. Highest cash bounties paid. Also, a few Substitutes for 1, 2 and 3 years. Principals can be supplied on short notice at the U. S. Recruiting Agency, 85 Randolph street, below Dearborn, Room 1, up stairs. Parties bringing men from the country are requested to call on us. Runners dealt with liberally.
E. E. FULTON & CO.

N. B.—Wanted men for the Regular Army to do guard duty.
mh7-m722-1t

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 50 Cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or boy can make money with it. Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Box 395, Chicago, Illinois.
mh6-m599 3t

WANTED.—An able bodied man is willing to go as a substitute for two years for $600 and wishes principals to apply to me. JOS. F. CLARKSON, 82 Dearborn street.
mh7-m726-3t

WANTED—Navy! Navy!! Navy!!! All men wishing to join the United States Navy should call at MURPHY'S Navy Agency, corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, Metropolitan Block, in basement. We pay higher bounties than any other house in the city.
mh7m737-1t W. H. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—100 Men to-day for U. S. Navy. Also, 50 men for Regular Army to do guard duty. The highest bounties in the city paid, without any deductions. Apply at the United States Agency, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in basement. The old established and most reliable office in the city.
mh7m737-1t W. H. MURPHY & Co.

WANTED—100 Men to fill quota of Cook county. The highest bounties paid. Cash down. Also, men for Hancock's Veteran Corps. Apply at the United States Agency, Office corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in basement, Metropolitan Block, the only reliable office in the city.
W. H. MURPHY & CO.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Swindlers, and come to responsible men.
mh7m737-1t

WANTED—50 Volunteers, good men, to do Provost Guard duty. This is a good opportunity for men entering the service. Apply at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle street, in the basement of Metropolitan Block, the old established and most reliable office in the city. W. H. MURPHY & CO.
mh7-m737-1t

WANTED—Volunteers for infantry, cavalry, artillery or gun boat service, for 1, 2, and 3 years. We will pay higher bounties than can be got in the city, with choice of service. Runners receive twenty-five to fifty dollars for each recruit. Apply at the United States Agency Office, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. H. MURPHY & CO.
mh7m737-1t

WANTED—Substitutes—Several three years' credits on hand. Men already mustered into service. These credits can be had today for any part of this State. Apply at office corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in Metropolitan Block. W. H. MURPHY & CO.
mh7m737-1t

WANTED—Don't wait till after the Draft to procure a Substitute. Save your money by procuring one now. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, have first class substitutes for one, two and three years, and for less money than any other Agency in the city.
mh6m651-6t

WANTED—Attention, Principals!—For the sum of $1,000, you may get a reliable substitute, by addressing 337 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Brokers need not apply.
mh5-m649-2t

WANTED—Attention, veterans! —Men wanted for this corps of honor, for which the highest bounties will be paid. Also, discharged soldiers for the Reserve Corps. In all cases we pledge ourselves to pay the highest bounties. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn st. Box 4166.
mh6-m651-6t

WANTED—But a day or two will elapse before the draft will take place. There can and will not be a postponement. Now is the time to avoid the draft and on reasonable terms. C. L. DuBOIS & CO. have a few good substitutes. Call and get one, at their Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street.
mh6-m651-6t

WANTED—Volunteers—Come right to the responsible agency of C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, and get your greenbacks when you enlist. We want 100 men immediately, and will insure them the highest bounties. Strangers coming to this city will do well to call. Beware of runners.
mh6-m651-6t

WANTED—Are you prepared for the Draft? The draft will certainly take place in a few days. Secure your substitutes in time and at low rates, of C. L. DuBOIS & Co., No. 148 Dearborn street.
mar6-m651-6t

WANTED—Substitutes for one two and three years wanted at C. L. DuBOIS' Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street, where the largest bounties are insured, paid in greenbacks the moment mustered.
mar6-m651-6t

WANTED—Are you going to enlist? If so go where you will be treated honorably and fairly. Listen not to street runners and bogus brokers, but apply to the well known and long established firm of C. L. DuBOIS, 148 Dearborn st., and get your cash the moment you are enlisted.
mar6-m651-6t

WANTED—A large number of two and three years volunteers for the Navy. We are paying higher bounties than any brokers in Chicago. We know it is an easy matter to make this statement, and all claim to do the same, but when we say we will pay the highest bounties we mean it. We therefore invite all those aliens and veterans who wish to enter the Navy to give us a call before engaging themselves to any one else. Runners liberally paid for bringing us naval recruits. Office 132 South Clark street, under Provost Marshal's Office.
mh5-m632-3t E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 132½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
ja6-k973-6t WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—8 good Agents, male and female. To such a liberal salary will be paid. Call at room No. 13, Post Office Block, Chicago.
mh7-m733-2t

WANTED.—Agents, male and female, for new illustrated works, such as the Union Spy and Scout, Thrilling Stories of the War, Ladies Medical Guide, and Northern and Southern Histories of the War. Send stamp for circulars. S. M. KENNEDY, 134 Clark st., Chicago.
mh7-m767-3t

WANTED—Agents—Both male and female, in every town and city, to sell the "Banditti of Idaho." $10 per day is being made in selling this thrilling publication. Address J. L. CAMPBELL, Box 3179, enclosing postage stamp, and receive prospectus. Single copies sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.
mh6m629-3t

WANTED—Agents for our new work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS." Price, $1.75. This is one of the most successful agency books ever published in the country. The 12th edition is already in the bindery, and almost the entire edition is engaged in advance. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
mh6-m603-3t

WANTED—Agents everywhere, to sell by subscription "Scott's Chronicles of the Rebellion," "Schmucker's History of the Rebellion," 2 vols. now ready, and "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance, in their Relations to the United States and Russia." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
mh6-m603-3t

WANTED—Agents—Grand opportunity for those seeking profitable and permanent employment, to engage in the sale of our great Metropolitan Gift Portfolios. Those applying immediately will secure a choice in territory. Agents are meeting with astonishing success, often, making $10 per day. Send for Circular to C. M. DUNN & Co., 128 South Clark street, Chicago.
mh6m606-3t

WANTED—Agents—$100 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated "COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE." This machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, bind, and embroider in a most superior manner. Every machine warranted three years. Price only $18. We will pay good salesmen from $100 to $200 per month, and traveling expenses, or give a commission by which twice that amount can be made. Circulars sent free. Address H. T. BUSH & CO., Chicago, Ill. N. B.—We will pay $1,000 for any machine, high price or low price, that will make a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic stitch than ours. Makes the elastic lock stitch. Every second stitch can be cut and then we will give any one a Machine that will work or pull the cloth apart without tearing it.
mh8m178 6t

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $150 per month, to sell the Genuine Improved New England FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. This machine makes the celebrated elastic lock stitch, will stitch, hem, cord, fell, tuck, quilt and embroider beautifully. Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart. Do not buy an inferior machine of an old style sold under a similar name, but send for our circular. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. General agents wanted in all the Western States.
mh6m56-6t

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, in every county in the Northwest, to sell the Great American Conflict, by Horace Greeley. Also, magnificent Steel Plate Engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, McClellan, Sheridan, Farragut and Greeley. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to sell the new Patent STAMP BOX. No man will be without one. Sample mailed, with circular, on receipt of 25 cents, retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
fe24-k864-10t

WANTED—Agents—$2,400 a year. Agents wanted. Every family should have the great labor-saver. No housekeeper, after once using will do without it; it saves $30 to $200 per year. Agents can make $200 a month. Family, town, county, and State rights for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars address, with stamp, THOS. J. COVELL, Drawer 32, Springfield, Ill.
fe23k806-10t

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted by [illegible] north of Twelfth street, and east of Clark. A private family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Best of references given and required. Address "TAPLEY," at the Tribune office.
mh7-m663 3t

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with well furnished rooms at 40, Quincy street, between State and Clark. Reference given and required.
mh7 m761-1t

BOARDING.—A suit of furnished rooms can be had with board, for a gentleman and lady, at 173 Michigan avenue. Best of references required.
mh5-m548-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be had by applying immediately at No. 104 Monroe street, opposite Post Office.
mh6-m740-1t

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 112 and 114 South Franklin st., only two minutes walk from the Court House. Also, a few day boarders may be accommodated. VINTON & HAYNES.
mh7-m735-7t

BOARDING—A small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 7 and 14 years, wish to obtain plain board, with unfurnished rooms, in a quiet, private family, where the comforts of home may be secured. Would not object to furnishing more than their own rooms. West Division, near Randolph or Madison street cars and east of Union Park, preferred. Address "J R," Tribune Office.
mh7m635-1t

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with board for two gentlemen, or a gentleman or wife, or two ladies, can be had at 312 State street. Those wishing permanent board preferred.
mh1m633-1t

BOORDING—Buxton House and Temperance Hotel, 285 Clark st. Large, airy rooms and good table. Terms $6.00 per week; day boarders, $5.50 per week. A large front elegantly furnished room to rent.
mh7m711-3t

BOARDING—And room wanted in a private family, where there are none or but few boarders and convenient to business, by a single gentleman—a stranger in the city. Satisfactory reference given. Address for one week, Box 1640, Chicago, Ill.
mh4m457-7t

BOARDING—Two comfortably furnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at 189 Wabash av. References required.
mh7m710 1t

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and experience during illness, may be accommodated by a small respectable family without children or boarders. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Would furnish their room if desired. Good references given. Address "JAMES," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Book-keepers, Clerks, Porters, Bar Tenders, &c., wishing situations, would do well to call at the Employment Agency, 85 Randolph st., Room 1, up stairs, applicants by mail inclose two stamps. This is the only reliable office in the city, as we employ agents to canvass the city for situations.
mh7-m770-1t

WANTED—Male help—farm hands; also a colored man. Strangers arriving in our city wishing situations, to apply immediately at the Chicago Employment Association, 116 Clark street, Room 21, P. O. Drawer 6390. Merchants, families, hotel keepers supplied with help free of charge. P. O. Lock Box 6390.

WANTED—Fifty Laborers to work for the Government. Wages $45 per month, rations and quarters. None but able bodied men need apply. No boys taken. Apply 116 Clark st., Room 21, Lock Box 6390, P. O.
mh7-m763 1t

WANTED—To hire or buy an Invalid's Garden Chair. Address or call on "T," 116 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—Board for gentleman and wife, private family preferred. Best of references given. Address "J. G.," Box 4787, and state terms.
mh7-m762-3t

WANTED—A Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Elocution can obtain a good wife, in a middle aged lady, who is nicely got up with all the modern improvements, such as wig, glass eye, artificial complexion and false teeth, by addressing "PUPIL," Chicago Post Office.
mh7-m765-3t

WANTED—A stable on the North Side, south of Chicago Avenue, large enough for five horses. Apply to or address J. J. COLE, Ianic Mills, 64 North Dearborn street.
mh7-m764-6t

WANTED—A man with $1,000 cash capital to engage in business in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, and one in Missouri. Each must have the $1,000 dollars, and each can make a business of five thousand dollars a year, above all expenses. Address Drawer 6596, Chicago, Ill.
mh7-m773-1t

WANTED.—To rent, a furnished house, where the owner would board for whole or part payment of rent. Address "C S S," Chicago, P. O.
mh7 m713 1t

WANTED.—Employment for a young Welch girl, to nurse or do chamberwork, has no objections to go in the country. Can be heard of at Mrs. BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street, where help for city and country can be obtained. P. O. Box 3998.
mh7-m683-1t

WANTED.—To Rent on Shares, an improved Farm of 80 to 160 acres, within 100 miles of Chicago, must have good outbuildings and be first-class land. Address "C H," Tribune office, stating location &c.
mh7-m692 3t

WANTED—Photographic Painting. Persons requiring instruction in the above popular art are informed that Mrs. D. JOHNSON, (late exhibitor at the Royal Academy, England), and daughter have arranged to receive a limited number of pupils at their residence, 309 South Halsted street, or at the Gallery of J. W. Johnson, corner of North Clark and Water streets.
mh7 m660-6t

WANTED An American, English, or German girl to do chamber work and plain sewing. Good references required. Apply at 292 Michigan avenue.
mh5-m751-3t

WANTED.—A first class Foreman for a boiler shop. To a steady, industrious man that is capable for the situation, good salary will be paid. Address P. O. Box 2186.
mh7-m703-3t

WANTED.—Theatrical Notice. A young lady wanted to travel with a troupe to give parlor entertainments, must be a good singer, and one of the profession preferred. Apply to Theatrical Agent, 116 Clark street, Room 21, P. O. Lock Box 6390.
mh7-m766-1t

WANTED.—Girls for general housework, girls from the country preferred. Those coming well recommended can have situations immediately. Apply at the Chicago Employment Association, 116 Clark street, Room 21, P. O. Lock Box 6390.
mh7-m768-1t

WANTED.—For 25 cents and red stamp I will send anybody that which is worth a thousand times the cost of it to any family. Any person having a few hours daily to spare can make from $5 to $6 per day with it. D. PEALOCK, Box 1436, Chicago.
mh7-m746-1t

WANTED—An Office on South Water street, between State and Franklin, Lasalle or Wells, near Water, First Floor. North side Water preferred. I do a General Commission, Transportation and Vessel Agency Business. Any party occupying office with me must be engaged in a different business. Address full name, with rent, location and particulars, to "General Commission Merchant," at Tribune office, Chicago.
mh6 m544-3t

WANTED.—In some pleasant village, not more than thirty or forty miles from Chicago, on line of some railroad, board for a lady and two children, one a boy of seven, the other a girl of three, where they can have the comforts of home, would prefer to furnish the apartments occupied. Reference given. Address "C," Tribune office, Chicago.
mh7 m748 3t

WANTED.—A House in the South Division, with the modern improvements, north of Twelfth street. Would have no objection to boarding the family. Apply at 104 Monroe st.
mh7-m747-1t

WANTED.—A smart man with $500 can secure an interest in a highly respectable business, and clear $75 per week. Address Box 6463, P.O.
mh7-m755-3t

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred,) to engage in a business by which $50 to $100 a week may be earned, or $100 or $200 a year, without interfering with other business. Capital from $20 to $75. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, or send fifty cents for further information to Box 5842, Chicago, Ill. We are always here, from year to year.
mh7m727-3t

WANTED—A good Wheelmaker at Carriage Factory corner of State and Twelfth streets. [mh6m620-1t] E. WILLETT.

WANTED—Ladies to learn to use India Ink and Color Photographs. Twenty-four lessons given in two weeks, after which work will be given out to those capable, if desiring it. A trial lesson will be given free of charge. Steady employment given. Good artists can make from $15 to $20 per week. G. KONIGSBERG & Co., Room 19 No. 17 Lasalle street, Tyler Block.
mh6m-1-3t

WANTED—A practical brewer, with a capital of from $3000 to $5000, to engage in the brewing business where a fortune can be made in a few years. Address P. O. Box 95, Chicago.
mh6m578-6t

WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives, unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address stating location, &c., "J L," Tribune office.

WANTED A Gardener, who can also be useful as a coachman, to go to Hyde Park. Inquire of S. M. FASSETT, 124 Clark street.
mh5m577-3t

WANTED—Persons desirous to invest in a profitable business are invited to call at the store, 302 Randolph street, and see an article of household use wanted in every family from the sale of which large profits can be realized. Moderate amount of capital only required.
mh3m329-6t

WANTED—A few active persons to solicit wholesale and retail orders for the celebrated Craig Microscope, just patented, and is adapted to the family circle as well as scientific use. It magnifies nearly 100 diameters or 10,000 times, and is the greatest wonder of the age. Call and examine, or send for circulars. Sent everywhere on receipt of $2.50. Address G. G. MEAD, No. 130 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. Box 1055.)
mh3m511-6t

WANTED—A competent business man. Preference given to one who has had some experience in banking, and can furnish five to ten thousand capital, can have a permanent situation in a banking house already established in Central Illinois. Address "A B," Tribune Office.
mch6m575 7t

WANTED—To Rent—Either now or from May 1st, a good comfortable house, with some yard room. West Side preferred. Address, stating price and location, L. a. S., Tribune Office.
mh5-m601-3t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a private family. German preferred. Apply at 422 North Carpenter street.
mh5-m662-3t

WANTED—To purchase a house and lot containing from eight to twelve rooms. Must be pleasantly located, with yard room, or garden and barn, for which from $4,000 to $5,000 cash down will be paid. Address, for a few days, Post Office Box 182.
mh4m328 6t

WANTED—100 Laborers, at $45 per month, for Government service in the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, are wanted immediately. They will be hired as civilians, not sworn in as soldiers. Transportation and rations furnished. Apply to JNO. GRAY, Agent for U. S. Quartermaster's Department, 107 East Madison street, in basement, until Friday, March 10.
mh4m414-6t

WANTED—Ten Copying Clerks. The above number of Clerks are required, in the Q. M. Department at this place. Salary $105 and $125, one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month and rations. Address, in own handwriting, enclosing fifty cents to pay for this advertisement, Capt. CHAS. A. RAMSEY, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn., P. O. Box 275.
mh4m345-10t

WANTED—A partner in the Medicine Business. I will sell for a reasonable consideration a half interest in the best Family medicine in use; $2,500 to $5,000 capital required. Address "J A M," Box 6166, or call at Room No. 44 Reynold's Block.
mch4 m332-6t

WANTED—(Knitting Machine.) Wool raising farmers, with families of girls, volunteers' families, milliners, dressmakers—all women desiring to support themselves, should know of its profit and work. Local Agents wanted. For book and samples send stamp to DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
mh4m350-1m

WANTED—Every person that likes good cider, the year round, to send for my new and celebrated receipt for making cider without fruit. Cheaper and better than apple cider. Also five other new and useful receipts; each one worth more than the price asked for all. The above receipts will be sent to any address for one dollar in greenbacks. Address A. B. FISHER, Box 57, Monticello, White County, Indiana.

WANTED—A good comfortable residence on the South Side east of State and north of Twelfth streets, containing from seven to ten rooms, by a good responsible tenant. Requires possession from 1st April to 1st of May. Address "R B," care Chas. Beardslee & Bros., 56 Lake street, or Post Office Box 2639.
mh3m338-7t

WANTED—Married Ladies to know that my Private Circular, containing information of inestimable value upon a subject of every-day importance, will be mailed to any address upon receipt of stamp for pre payment of postage. Address Dr. S. BURT, P. O. Drawer 5833, Chicago, Illinois.
mh3m428-7t

WANTED—To Exchange—400 acres of land near Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, for a good lot on the South Side, Chicago. The difference, if any, will be paid. Address "W," Box 5920, Chicago.
mch2-m318-6t

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verse's Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find this a never-failing preventative for which it is warranted in every instance, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for a bottle, to C. B. MONROE & CO., General Agents, Post Office Drawer 6561, Chicago, Illinois. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. R. BALL & CO., Druggists, 134 South Clark street.

WANTED—Agents.—$1,500 to $2,000 a year. A good chance to make money.—An Agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture, and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copy-right. Sale as permanent as flour. No fixtures up to be done. Any person wishing a [illegible] business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, [illegible]
f fe27-m61-1m

Lost.

LOST—A pocket book containing $150.00 or more. A suitable reward will be given for its return at the grocery store, corner of [illegible] Market sts.

LOST.—$10.00 Reward—On Sunday evening last, a Scotch Terrier Bitch, [illegible] bob-tailed, ears newly cut. Answers to the name of "Carrie." Any party returning the same, or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded. O. EDWARDS, [illegible] loon, South Water street.

LOST.—On the 3d inst., on [illegible] street, between [illegible] Burlington [illegible] reward will be paid [illegible]

LOST—On [illegible] Monroe and Lake sts. a [illegible] between $25.00 and $30 [illegible] of value to the owner. [illegible] rewarded by leaving it at 114 [illegible]